

HAYMARKET SQUARE URGED AS CENTER FOR UNITED RAILROADS

George W. R. Harriman
Points Out Many Benefits
That Must Accrue From
Electrification.

ECONOMY A FEATURE

Gives Details of Plan Ulti-
mately to Carry Passengers
Without Change to Any
Part of Greater Boston.

George W. R. Harriman, a consulting engineer who has given 20 years or more to the study of Boston's transportation problems today points to many benefits which he says must accrue from an electrification of the railroads entering this city.

When railroad and street railway systems, says Mr. Harriman, have adopted a like motive power and use similar vehicles of conveyance, the whole problem of transportation may be dealt with on systematic and economic lines to bring about a centralized plan of operation with a central point for the interchange of traffic.

Mr. Harriman urges the desirability of a unified system from the standpoint of economy and declares that an advance could be made today by the utilizing of existing physical properties at comparatively little expense. Mr. Harriman outlines the situation as follows:

"Taking into consideration the present system of street railways, or the 'local' electrification system and the proposed electrification of the steam railroads or the 'foreign' system of electrification, it is impossible to secure cooperation of effort between the 'local' and 'foreign' element."

"It is possible to secure cooperation between the two elements simply through an agreement of the division of the earnings of the district on some reasonable basis that could be adjudicated through legislation."

"There are at present two kinds of motive power being used in conducting transportation, i. e., steam and electricity, and there is a strong tendency to substitute electricity for steam, especially in the congested districts. When all of the operations of railroads are conducted by electricity a condition will be brought about whereby the present physical property of the district may be rearranged in an entirely different manner for operation through the use of one motive power, rather than having to design systems for two different kinds of motive power. Such development would have a tendency to bring about a single ownership as well as a single method of operation."

"Would the establishment of a central point necessitate the confiscation of a large overhead business area or could that problem be carried out entirely underground?"

"The track capacity necessary to provide ample facilities for conducting Boston's transportation can readily be obtained underground, practically on the present line of railroad location or through such streets as are parallel with or adjacent to such present railroad locations and without the necessity of taking large areas of land overhead for station purposes. The present demand for additional facilities to properly handle the amount of traffic at this time could be readily met by making underground connections with the present facilities, and no large areas need be taken above ground."

"The moment that proper connections are made between the present subways and the railroads, permitting of free operation of trains, it would be found that the operating efficiency and convenience to the public had been increased probably from 20 to 30 per cent with but a fractional increase in capital expenses to produce these results."

"As, for instance, under Portland, Friend and Canal streets the equivalent of 10 terminal tracks could be obtained by simply extending some of the North station tracks in tunnels under these streets. Ten such terminal tracks thereby obtained would practically add 50 per cent to the capacity of the present station. Altogether 14 tracks if necessary could be obtained through these streets and the center of the blocks terminating or connecting at Haymarket square without substantial overhead damage and without depreciating any of the surrounding property."

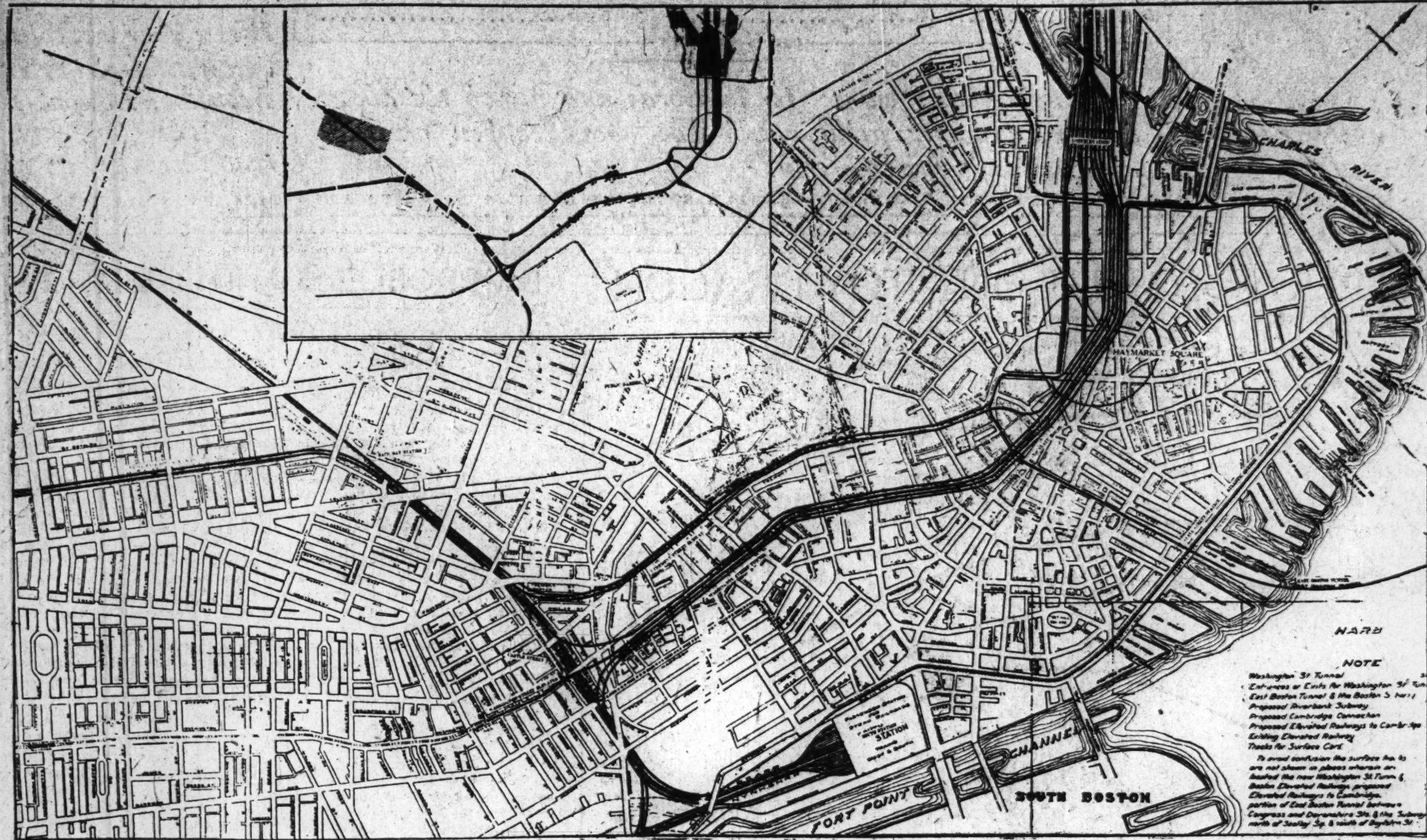
"What would be the result of bringing the local and foreign systems under one management and of bringing about a centralized point of operation, and where would that point be?"

"The result would be greatly increased convenience to the people of the metropolitan territory by saving much time and by avoiding transfer in going from one point to any other point in the district. It would bring every station within the business, theater and shopping centers of the city proper."

"When looking for a location for centralized operations it is plainly evident

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1.)

PROPOSED SCHEME OF CENTRALIZATION FOR RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS IN BOSTON



The larger chart shows the various traffic lines converging at Haymarket square. The smaller one gives an idea of how few are the connections necessary to make a unit of the present systems.

TELLS OF RESULTS FROM CONTINUATION SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

"Business men, scholars, teachers and all those directly or indirectly connected with the Boston continuation school, which ends its first regular term this week, are satisfied with the work done and its results," said W. Stanwood Field, director of the night and continuation schools, today.

"The attendance," he continued, "although somewhat smaller than that during the experimental term last spring, has been more than 25 in each branch. It is remarkable how much latent talent and ability the school has brought out, and what a practical benefit it has been to the business houses whose employees are attending. Many pupils have been advanced by their employers as a direct result of their increased value to the firm, and others have been offered better positions elsewhere."

"As an instance, one young man in the shoe and leather school made such an impression on a lecturer by his keen questioning and knowledge of the subject under discussion, that the latter, a member of one of New England's largest leather concerns, went to the lad's employers and asked the privilege of taking him into his employ. When asked what inducements he could offer, he said that he would pay the young man twice the wages he had been receiving, put him on the road as a salesman, and if he made good, as he gave promise of doing, offer him, at the end of two years, a quarter interest in the business."

Mr. Field added that a number of school teachers are interested in the school and that several have made application to take the shoe and leather and the dry goods courses as a help in the teaching of commercial geography. The term of 15 weeks in these two courses ends this week, the shoe and leather class on Thursday and the dry goods course on Friday. The course in preparatory salesman ship will continue until the end of the school year.

MEXICAN FEDERALS WILL DEFEAT REBELS, SAYS GENERAL REYES

PARIS—Victory for the government in the present insurrection in Mexico is regarded certain by Gen. Bernardo Reyes, whose aspiration for the vice-presidency of the republic was followed by his acceptance at the hands of President Diaz of a mission of indefinite duration in Europe.

General Reyes has said that he gave up the governorship of Nueva Leon and left Mexico more than a year ago for the express purpose of preventing the use of his name as a slogan for revolution. He says now that he has no idea of returning home as he is doing so might be interpreted as a desire on his part to inter-

(Continued on Page Five, Column Three.)

MERGER OF AUTO COMPANIES HAS \$45,000,000 STOCK

TRENTON, N. J.—With an authorized capital of \$45,000,000 the Studebaker corporation was incorporated in the office of the secretary of state Tuesday.

The corporation is formed to purchase the property and assets of the Studebaker Manufacturing Company of South Bend, Ind., which makes carriages, wagons and automobiles, and the Everett-Metzger-Flanders Company, an automobile concern of Detroit. The purchase involves the acquisition of \$7,447,253 in cash.

The property purchased is to be paid for in stock of the Studebaker corporation of the par value of \$43,498,000, of which \$13,500,000 is to be preferred stock bearing 7 per cent cumulative dividends, and \$29,998,000 common stock.

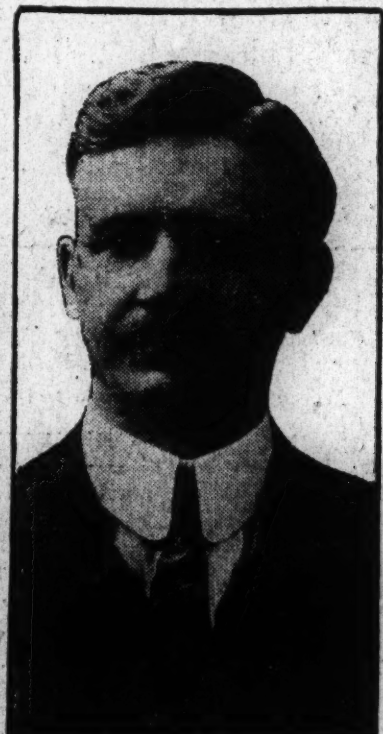
The capital stock of the new concern is divided into \$15,000,000 preferred, with 7 per cent cumulative dividends and \$30,000,000 common. The incorporators of record are M. Gregg Latimer and John O. Marsh of New York and John R. Turner of Basking Ridge, N. J.

MR. TAFT SIGNS EXPOSITION BILL

WASHINGTON—The bill giving the approval of Congress to the holding of the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco was today signed by President Taft with a pen made of California gold.

Afterwards the pen was presented to Acting President R. B. Hale of the exposition company. It will be exhibited at the exposition.

Director of Continuation Schools Says Pupils Have Won Business Promotions



W. STANWOOD FIELD

PRESIDENT TAFT CONGRATULATES McCALL

WASHINGTON—President Taft in a letter written today to Representative McCall (Rep. Mass.), congratulating him on the passage of the reciprocity bill, says:

"This agreement, if it becomes a law, has no political significance. No thought of future political annexation or union was in the minds of the negotiators on either side. Canada is now and will remain a political unit. I sincerely hope that the bill will pass the Senate and become part of our statutes."

OPPOSE PAYING COST OF WIDER DRAW FOR SPAN IN FORD RIVER

Many citizens of towns in Plymouth and Norfolk counties benefited by the bridge over the Weymouth Ford river between Quincy and Weymouth came to a hearing in the State House today in connection with the proposed widening of the draw to allow the safer passage of large vessels.

Several of the towns object not so much to the widening of the draw as to bearing the expense of the improvement. They claim that the Ford River Shipbuilding Company alone is to be benefited, that the draw was widened a few years ago upon plans approved by the war department, and that any additional cost of widening should not be assessed on the towns.

The Ford River Shipbuilding Company, on the other hand, has offered, so the committee on roads and bridges of the Legislature was informed at the hearing by the city solicitor of Quincy, to pay 50 per cent of the cost of widening. Under the present law, the cost would be distributed: Quincy, one third; Norfolk county 20 per cent; Old Colony Street Railway Company, 15 per cent; Weymouth, 10 per cent; Hingham, 11 per cent; Colonsset, 6 per cent; Scituate, 2 per cent; Hull, 2 per cent, and Marshfield 1 per cent.

MISS KATZ SAVES MOTHER AT FIRE

Miss Aida Katz of 352 Harrison avenue rescued her mother from a fire early today when their escape by means of the stairway was cut off. She carried her mother through a window in the rear of the house and across a shed to the fire escape of an adjoining building.

The fire occurred in the lodging house on Harrison avenue maintained by Mrs. Mary Katz. It originated on the second floor and caused a loss of about \$500. The firemen aided lodgers to escape.

INDICTED ON VOTE SALE CHARGE.

PETERSBURG, Ill.—Twenty voters of Menard county, several of them residents of Petersburg, were indicted by the Menard county grand jury Tuesday on charges of selling their votes in the election last fall.

RECIPROCITY BILL SENT TO SENATE COMMITTEE

Measure Will Be Taken Up
for Discussion Before End
of Week Is the Expectation
at Capital.

PARTY LINES FADING

WASHINGTON—The McCall bill providing for reciprocity with Canada, which was passed by the House by a vote of 221 to 92, was received by the Senate today and referred to the committee on finance, with the President's message regarding it and all papers relating to that subject.

The committee is expected to meet before the end of the week to discuss the measure. It is said that President Taft has asked Mr. Lodge and Mr. Crane to take charge of it and endeavor to obtain favorable action.

It is by no means certain that so large a majority of the Democrats in the Senate will support the bill as in the House. Senator Bailey is not satisfied with it. Senator Cummins, taken as representing the progressive Republicans, has voiced his aggressive opposition. A cloture rule, such as hastened the vote in the House, is not possible in the Senate, and reciprocity leaders say that opponents of the measure may get together and filibuster.

President Taft began a special campaign today to smooth the way for the bill in the Senate. His threat of an extra session as the penalty for no action on the bill was again circulated about the Capitol.

There was considerable comment over the fact that the Republican progressives in the House were of widely differing views on the question, according to their votes. Six of the insurgents voted for the bill and 14 against it.

The progressive vote was split in about the same proportion as that of the whole Republican side. Murdock of Kansas was absent.

A majority of the Republicans present voted against the measure, the division being 78 ayes and 87 noes. The Democratic vote was 143 ayes and only 5 noes. A majority of the Republican insurgents present voted for the bill.

The passage of the bill came at the end of a long debate, in which the Democrats only joined occasionally to say

FRENCH SHIPS AT MAINE MEMORIAL

HAVANA—The arrival of the French Atlantic squadron in the Havana harbor today just before the battleship Maine memorial exercises began, added to the picturesqueness of the occasion. Its presence was all the more noticeable on account of the absence of American warships.

The exercises were largely attended. All the Cuban and American officials were present, the Cuban government furnishing boats for their accommodation. Vice-President Zayas paid an eloquent tribute to the Maine's men.

that the reciprocity agreement was good Democratic doctrine.

Champ Clark, who made one of the most important speeches of the day.

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4.)

BOSTON REPUBLICANS COMMEND MEN WHO UPHELD RECIPROCITY

Approval of the attitude of the Republican representatives from Massachusetts in the lower branch of Congress who voted in favor of the agreement for reciprocity with Canada was expressed today by several Boston Republicans, some of whom refused to be quoted. James J. Myers, former speaker of the Massachusetts House, said:

"I do not consider that the vote signifies any permanent splitting up of the national lines. The Massachusetts Republicans, I believe, voted as they judged their constituents desired them to vote. Personally I am glad they voted as they did. When I was in New York recently I did not hear any unfavorable criticism of the agreement."

"The measure presents opportunity for a temporary difference of opinion which will not, I think, seriously affect the general attitude of the Republican party toward protection."

NEW YORK IS AFTER MR. PARKER OF STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

ALBANY, N. Y.—Harold Parker, chairman of the Massachusetts state highway commission, has been asked by Governor Dix if he would be available for appointment as superintendent of highways of New York state in the event of the bill now pending before the Legislature for a reorganization of the present state highway commission becoming a law. Mr. Parker has as yet made no decision and is seeking advice from his friends in this state on the situation.

The New York state place pays \$8000 a year. Mr. Parker's present place pays \$3000. The superintendent of highways is to hold office in this state during the pleasure of the Governor.

Governor Dix's attention was attracted to Mr. Parker by the cheapness of the Massachusetts roads, it being claimed that they are built from \$6000 to \$8000 a mile, while those in New York state run about \$13,000.

QUINCY FOR "NEW BOSTON."

A resolution endorsing the "New Boston" movement was adopted Tuesday night by the Merchants Association of Quincy.

CHARLES RIVER DRIVE FROM WATERTOWN TO WEST ROXBURY URGED

Representative Newton Ap-
pears Before Metropolitan
Affairs Committee in Favor
of Seven-Mile Boulevard.

BOSTON OPPOSES

Annual Inspection of All Gas
Plants Is Advocated by H.
G. Wells of Haverhill and
Others.

Petitions for an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purchase of land for a boulevard to extend from Watertown to West Roxbury and for legislation to provide for the annual inspection of all gas plants, were heard before the committee of the Legislature at the State House today.

Former Representative E. B. Bishop of Newton appeared before the committee on metropolitan affairs in favor of the plan for a boulevard from the park system along Charles river in Watertown through Watertown, Newton, Brookline and Boston, to connect with the West Roxbury parkway in Boston and the Blue Hill and Stony Brook reservations.

Mr. Bishop explained that it would be possible at this time to secure the land for this boulevard at a much less rate than it can possibly be obtained in the future. It can probably be obtained now for less than its assessed value. One third of the land for the boulevard is already held by the cities and towns interested. The desire of the petitioners is not to have the boulevard at once but to secure the property while it is cheap. There is every prospect that this land will be taken for purposes of speculation in the near future if it is not secured shortly by the park commission.

Others who favored the petition were James D. Colt, R. M. Saltonstall, Selectman Stone of Watertown, Herbert J. Kellaway and Desmond Fitzgerald.

The petition was opposed by Arthur L. Spring for the city of Boston. He pointed out that Boston has expended \$18,000,000 for its own park system, or more than the whole amount expended by the metropolitan park system. Boston has 2400 acres of parks. The metropolitan system contains 10,081 acres, of which 493 are in Boston. There are only 19 miles of parkway now, and this petition proposes to add 7 miles more. Boston's share in the state tax and in the metropolitan assessments has increased from 1897 to 1907 from \$200,000 to \$3,400,000, or 510 per cent. The sinking fund requirements for Boston for these purposes is about \$275,000 a year and Boston cannot afford any increased expenditures for parks.

The committee on public lighting gave a hearing on the petition of Representative H. G. Wells of Haverhill for legislation to provide that gas inspectors shall make inspections of all gas plants at least once a year, including all machinery, the process of manufacture, etc., and shall make such other inspections as may be petitioned for by the mayor of a city or the selectmen of a town. The report of such inspections, with recommendations, shall be filed with the gas commission, who shall make such orders for changes as may be necessary.

Representative Wells said his bill is to extend the present system of inspections and make it of some use. He believed that in many cases the gas companies have increased the pressure on their gas mains in order to compel a greater consumption of gas. He read letters from several parties who complained that the pressure was so great as to blow out matches when they tried to light the gas and that their gas bills had increased in spite of careful use and reduced rates.

Rep. Morrill and ex-Alderman Roche of Haverhill were recorded in favor of the bill.

It was opposed by ex-Atty.-Gen. A. E. Pillsbury for the Massachusetts Gas Companies on the ground that the present inspection is sufficient and the law would be unnecessary, and by Atty. F. E. Dunbar for the Haverhill Gas Company.

U. S. Senator Election

Two propositions for securing an amendment to the United States constitution to provide for popular elections of United States senators were considered at a hearing by the legislative committee on federal relations at the State House today.

Robert Treat Paine of Boston spoke in favor of one plan which is in the form of a bill to memorialize Congress for the submission to the states of such an amendment for ratification by them.

The other plan is to have the Massachusetts state Legislature pass resolutions in favor of calling a constitutional convention to amend the national constitution so as to allow the popular election of United States senators.

Under Mr. Paine's plan the proposed amendment would have to be ratified by three-fourths of the states of the Union. He was opposed to the matter going

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2.)

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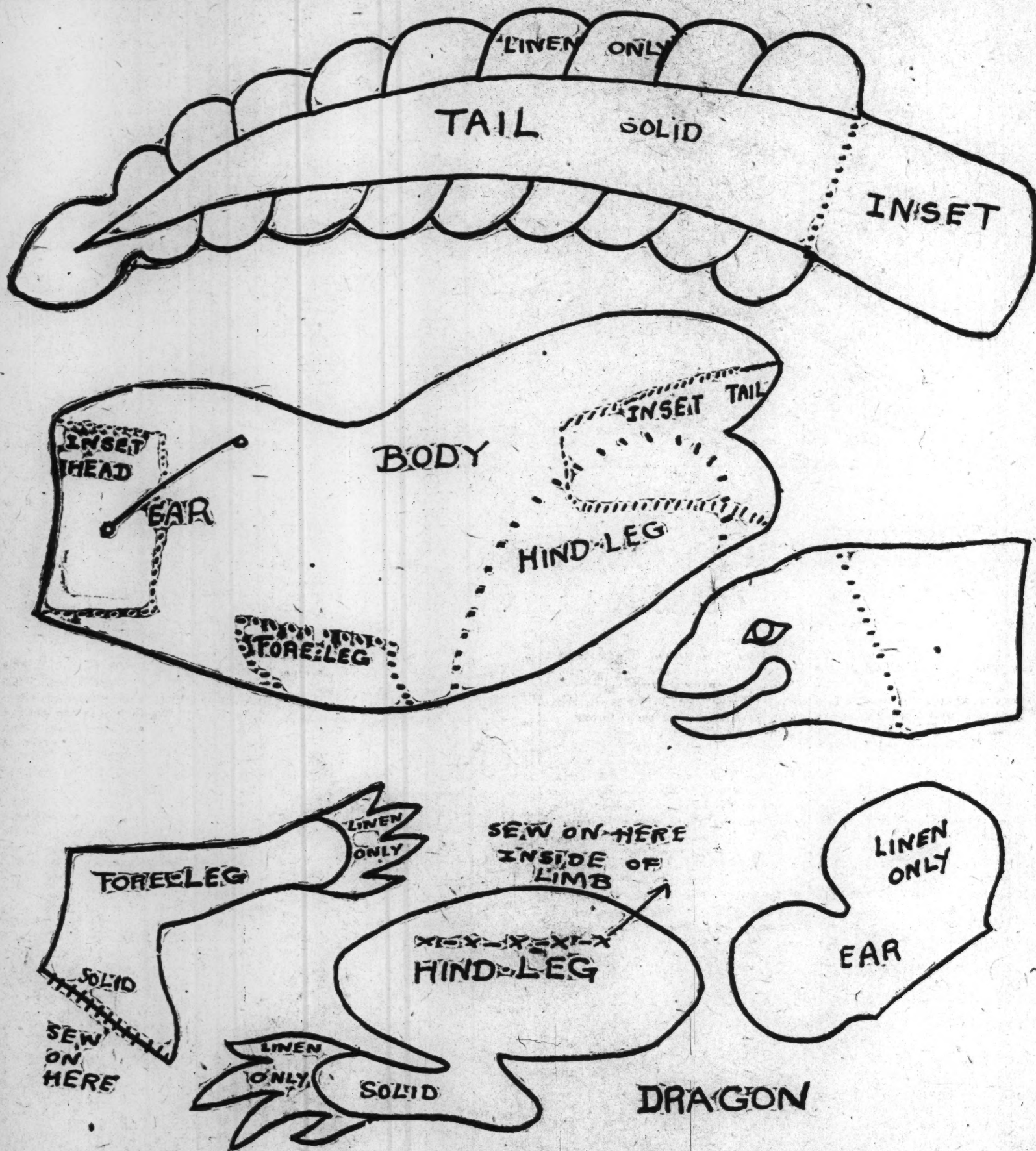
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PATTERN SHOWS HOW TO CUT OUT TOY DRAGON



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By MRS. CONSTANCE ARMFIELD.

LAY the pattern of the limbs and body on white or cream colored linen or on an orange colored linen, and trace twice over, allowing ample turnings. Then lay the patterns on a thick blanket, and cut out to the exact size, four or five thicknesses for the body, and three for the limbs; three also for the head. Two thicknesses are enough for the tail.

Cut the blanket slightly larger than the pattern but mark the linen with an exact pencil or transfer mark; if the linen is a trifle smaller than the stuff it pinches it up, giving it a rounded appearance.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
BOSTON—"The Fascinating Widow."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Faust."
COLONIAL—"The Dollar Princess."
HOLLIS—John Drew in "Smile."
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"Madame X."
PARK—William H. Crane.
SHUBERT—Sam Bernard.

BOSTON CONCERTS.

THURSDAY—Fenway Court, 3 p. m., piano recital, George Prector; Symphony Hall, 8 p. m., second concert by the Cecilia Society and Boston Symphony Orchestra.
FRIDAY—Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m., sixteenth Symphony rehearsal; Ferruccio Busoni, soloist; Jacob Sleeper Hall, 8:15 p. m., First Hofmann quartet concert.
SATURDAY—Symphony Hall, 8 p. m., sixteenth Symphony concert; Ferruccio Busoni, soloist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, 8 p. m.—"Hanon."
FRIDAY, 8 p. m.—"Thou."
SATURDAY, 2 p. m.—"L'Enfant Prodigue" and "Hanel and Gretel."
SATURDAY, 8 p. m.—"Girl of the Golden West."

Now proceed to embroider an eye and nostril on each side of the face. Then insert a piece of whalebone between the blanket of each limb, seeing that it is cut the exact height of the limb. Baste the blanket together, and cover one side with linen, tacking it into shape. Fold the other side of the linen to the pencil mark and oversew. The limbs being now ready, do the head in the same way, but when sewn together buttonhole or oversew the lips of the open mouth in pink.

A wad of fragments of linen and blankets can be inserted between the stuffing of the head and neck and a good-sized wad can be inserted in the body to round it out.

Now divide the pieces for the body into two halves and baste linen over each. Sew the tail and head firmly on to the inside of one half and making a twist of the linen so that it forms a pivot, then place the other half exactly to fit, and oversew, leaving apertures for the head and tail so that they can move around. Then sew on the limbs along lines indicated. The inner line only of the hind limbs and the tops of the fore limbs must be sewn. Pin on the limbs first, to be certain all the feet touch the ground evenly.

It will be noticed that the blanket model of the tail and limbs ends at the straight line of the pattern and that only the linen pattern continues to the curved line of scallops on the tail and the extremities of the feet. The scallops and the "fingers" should be buttonholed together.

The great ears are also of linen only and should be buttonholed round. The gayer the colors used, the prettier the dragon will look; the spots and stripes and scales can be further embroidered on any or all portions of his body. The ears can be made of linen of a different color also.

NEW PROBLEMS AND OLD RULES

John Hunter Sedgwick Tells How Facts Changed an Anecdote in New England History.

A VERY pleasant and useful book was written a few years since by Edwin M. Bacon that has for its title, "The Connecticut River and the Valley of the Connecticut," the river being 350 miles from mountain to sea. Indeed the course of Connecticut river might be called, if it has not already been called, 350 miles of history.

In this book, which is excellently well illustrated with photogravures that show the peculiar beauty of the New England landscape by coast and hill, Mr. Bacon among other things tells about some of the French and Indian wars that vexed the infant colonies in New England and sketched over a period extending roughly from 1675 to 1715, when the treaty of Utrecht was signed. It is in discussing an incident of the early troubles that Mr. Bacon brings us to the subject of our paper today.

The reader must know, then, that in consequence of Indian warfare in 1675 in Massachusetts the towns of Northfield and Deerfield had been abandoned and the towns of Hadfield, Hadley and Northampton became the frontier and Hadley became the headquarters of the military operations in the Connecticut valley. The town was filled with troops which came from Connecticut, a hundred strong; from Ipswich Captain Appleton came with a company of Bay men; Captain Lothrop had a command of Essex men; Captain Cooper had brought his Springfield men and Captain Mosely of Boston, an old privatesman, was present on duty as well.

"And a body of friendly Mohicans under a son of Uncas," made up the quota that was to move against the enemy on this part of the New England border. Mr. Bacon tells us that the headquarters of the officers was at Parson John Russell's house and "perhaps" at the time William Goffe was concealed there. This William Goffe with Edward Whalley had been of the judges that tried Charles I. When Charles II. came to the throne through his restoration by Monk, Goffe and Whalley fled the kingdom, and at the time of our incident were fugitives in New England. It is without dispute that Goffe was then in hiding in New England, but tradition or legend, or both, have made a good deal more of it, and such great pens as Scott, Hawthorne and Cooper have helped to keep alive what can only be called a legend.

That legend is that on a fast day on Sept. 1, 1675, the people of Hadley, being in their meeting house, were suddenly beset by Indians, who fiercely attacked them and threw the town into disorder. That of a sudden and from an unseen quarter there appeared a "venerable stranger, with flowing white locks, and quaint garb," who rallied the men of Hadley and led them in the rout of the enemy. That thereafter, his work being

finished, the townsmen's courage stayed and their confusion calmed, the stranger disappeared as mysteriously as he had come upon the scene of action.

And the legend proceeds to have it that this venerable and mysterious stranger was no other than William Goffe, who had sat in judgment on a king in Westminster Hall. It must be confessed that there is a great temptation to believe such a legend; we are all much drawn by anything that connects facts and places together, and by transferring the historic color of a person or a fact in one county to another gives verisimilitude and confirmation to what otherwise might be mere conjecture.

But Mr. Bacon proceeds to point out to us the results of the investigations of Mr. Sheldon, the Deerfield historian, on the subject, and they may be summed up in the statement that no foundation whatever exists for it. This may spoil one or two very fine pictures, but it arranges the facts in a better way and takes away false impressions. He says that the first mention of the legend is found in Thoma; Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts Bay," which was written some 89 years after the alleged event. In the history the incident is given as taken from Goffe's diary, but Mr. Sheldon says that no such entry is to be found in the diary. Governor Hutchinson relates it as "An anecdote handed down through Governor Leverett's family." Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Bacon both point out that there occurs no mention of the incident in contemporary accounts of the Indian wars, yet the legend has reached "the dignity of an accepted fact of history."

In addition to this, Mr. Bacon shows that there is not any more foundation for the tradition of an attack on Hadley on Sept. 1, 1675. The thing nearest resembling authority for such a legend is a statement of Increase Mather in his "History" that on that day the church in Hadley was disturbed by "A sudden and violent alarm which routed them the whole day after," and Mr. Bacon shows that Hutchinson repeats this but makes the "alarm" an "attack." As a matter of fact, Deerfield was attacked and burned on Sept. 1, O. S., but that only accounts for an alarm at Hadley.

If historians and chroniclers could let themselves be mistaken about facts as they were about the part that William Goffe played in the apocryphal battle at Hadley, and if their mistakes could be repeated and incorporated into serious accounts purporting to be narrations of real events, and if these mistakes could be adopted by readers who in their turn might give them added currency through word of mouth, what effect, it may be asked, must be produced by the ladies and gentlemen that write "historical pic-

tures" upon the opinions and information of their thousands of readers?

It is all very well to plead that if the public did not read about Roger Williams and Washington and Tecumseh and Lincoln and Grant in novels they would never read about them at all, but that process of argument is going to land us in a blind alley. When we consider how an historian today reads through hundreds of letters and despatches to write a line or two with truthfulness about a man, when we consider how he works and sifts, travels and delves, investigates scrupulously and balances impartially, we cannot but admire the superior daring of a novelist who puts Alexander Hamilton into a position that he never occupied for the purpose of uttering words he never thought of. When this ingenious free-lance in history tells us how Cromwell looked the day that he had no toast for his breakfast, we can only envy him his superior means of information. But when the writer of fiction history lightly projects a mass of imaginary events into circulation, when his fellows base history on amusement and make an hour's toy of doings that have changed the economy of nations, we neither admire nor envy, but we simply feel relief that there are other, if not easier ways, of teaching men history.

For this reason, the unpretentious reader can thank Mr. Bacon for having set right an impression in early New England history, and when we read such books as his and see the pictures that they give of tall elms and green sward, of meadows and little silver winding streams and quiet old houses, we need no stimulant of manufactured history to hear "the clear notes of the thrush sound from the trees along the shore."

MR. ROOSEVELT AND PRESIDENT PRAISE SCOUTS

WASHINGTON—Praise for the boy scout movement was expressed by President Taft in an address at the White House to the national council of the Boy Scouts of America Tuesday, and in a letter from Theodore Roosevelt read at a dinner of the organization in the evening.

Among the speakers at the dinner were Ambassador Bryce, Gifford Pinchot, Dr. Charles P. Neill of Washington, Daniel C. Beard, Mortimer L. Schiff and John L. Alexander of New York.

"American boyhood should be resourceful and inventive so that the American man of the future may be ever ready to help in the hour of the nation's need," said Mr. Roosevelt. "American boys should show good manners and the desire to help all who are in trouble or difficulty, and indeed to help the weak at all times. Courtesy is as much the mark of a gentleman as truthfulness and courage, and every American boy should be a gentleman, fearless in defending his own rights and the rights of the weak and scrupulous to inflict no wrong on others."

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Leading Events in the Athletic World

ANOTHER TROPHY IS OFFERED FOR OCEAN RACE WITH YACHTS

Coming Season Promises to Be Greatest in This Line of Racing—Eastern Y. C. Elects Officers.

CLARK GIVES PRIZE

Nineteen hundred and eleven promises to be one of the greatest seasons for ocean yacht racing in the history of New England yachting. No less than four valuable trophies have already been offered for such events, and there are possibilities of more being forthcoming before the boats take the water this spring. The latest addition to the list is the Commodore Clark gold cup for an ocean race for schooners from New London to Marblehead, a model of which was the feature of the annual meeting of the Eastern Yacht Club Tuesday night.

This trophy is 10 inches in height and the top is in the form of a Spanish galleon. It will become the property of the yachtman winning it three times.

The old officers of the club were re-elected, and Commodore F. Lewis Clark of Spokane, Wash., will again fly the blue pennant from the schooner Emerald, Vice-Commodore Robert Treat Paine, 2d, of Boston the red pennant from the sloop Humma, and Rear-Commodore Herbert M. Sears of Boston the white pennant from the steamer Hope.

The secretary announced that there were 686 club members and 315 yachts enrolled.

This club will be represented once and a half in the international sloop yacht races at Kiel next June in the second American invasion of Germany waters. The yacht Sima, owned by Guy Lowell, will be the full representative, while the yacht Biblot is partly owned by R. W. Emmons, 2d, also of the Eastern. The third member of the American team that will go to Germany is the Beaver, owned by George C. Deane, et al., of the Beverly Yacht Club.

YALE FIVE BEAT PRINCETON MEN AT BASKETBALL

New Haven Team Wins Hard Game by 23 to 19—Their Third Victory in Four Games.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's five barely secured a victory in a stubbornly contested basketball game with Princeton Tuesday night, 23 to 19. Yale took the lead, but was headed once in the first half, barely leading, 13 to 12, when the opening period closed.

Yale's slender lead was slightly increased till the game closed. Captain Finney returned to the game for Yale. Heath failed at his tries from foul enough to spoil Princeton's chances to win, but succeeded in making nine of his team's points.

Yale's team play was strengthened by two substitutions in the second period. The victory makes Yale's third in four games and marks Princeton's sixth straight defeat.

YALE PRINCETON.
Reilly, r. f. 11. Kahler, f. 11. Hughes, f. 11. Pittman, g. 11. F. Hughes, f. 11. Finney, c. 11. Heath, f. 11. Hurlbut, f. 11. Carter, f. 11. Hayes, l. b. 11.

Score, Yale 23, Princeton 19. Goals from floor, Reilly 2, Goodwin 3, Finney 2, Carter, Heath 2, Hurlbut 2, F. Hughes, Kahler. Goals from fouls, Finney 2, Heath 2, Reilly 2, Hayes 2, F. Hughes, Umpire, Kahler of Worcester. Time 30 minutes.

MINNESOTA BASKETBALL ON FIRST WESTERN TRIP

MINNEAPOLIS—With high hope of gaining the western conference championship before the season has closed, the University of Minnesota basketball team is now on its first trip, playing Northwestern at the Patten gymnasium, Chicago, today; Purdue tomorrow, and the University of Chicago Saturday night. Wanless, the fast forward of the Gopher five, was unable to take the trip.

The men who will accompany Coach L.

OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1911

	At Chicago	At St. Louis	At Detroit	At Cleveland	At Wash'gton	At Phila.	At New York	At Boston	Abroad
Chicago.....		April 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, Sept. 11, 12, 13.	April 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, July 4, 4, 5, Aug. 12, Sept. 8, 9.	May 2, 3, 4, 6, June 28, 29, 30, July 1, Sept. 4, 4, 5.	June 10, 12, 13, Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5, Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22.	June 14, 15, 16, 17, Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10, Sept. 15, 16, 18.	June 6, 7, 8, 9, July 28, 29, 31, Aug. 1, Sept. 23, 25, 26.	June 1, 2, 3, 5, July 23, 24, 27, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30.	13 Saturdays, 2 Sundays, July 4 at Detroit; Labor day at Cleveland.
St. Louis.....	April 27, 28, 29, 30, May 29, 30, 30, July 2, Sept. 10.		April 23, 24, 25, May 27, 28, Aug. 12, June 28, 29, July 1, Sept. 5, 6, Oct. 1.	April 20, 21, 22, July 3, 4, 4, 5, Aug. 12, Sept. 7, 8, 9.	June 14, 15, 16, 17, Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10, Sept. 15, 16, 18.	June 10, 12, 13, Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5, Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22.	June 1, 2, 3, 5, July 25, 26, 27, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30.	June 6, 7, 8, 9, July 28, 29, 31, Aug. 1, Sept. 23, 25, 26.	14 Saturdays, 6 Sundays, May 30 at Chicago; July 4 at Cleveland.
Detroit.....	April 20, 21, 22, May 7, June 24, 25, 26, Aug. 18, 14, 15, 16.	May 2, 3, 4, 6, Sept. 2, 3, 4, 4, Oct. 6, 7, 8.		April 27, 28, 29, May 29, 30, 30, Sept. 12, 13, Oct. 2, 3, 4.	June 1, 2, 3, 5, July 25, 26, 27, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30.	June 6, 7, 8, 9, July 28, 29, 31, Aug. 1, Sept. 23, 25, 26.	June 14, 15, 16, 17, Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10, Sept. 15, 16, 18.	June 10, 12, 13, Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5, Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22.	14 Saturdays, 5 Sundays, May 30 at Cleveland; Labor day at St. Louis.
Cleveland.....	April 23, 24, 25, May 27, 28, 29, Sept. 1, 2, 3, Oct. 6, 7, 8.	April 12, 13, 14, 15, May 7, 8, Sept. 2, 3, 4, 4, Aug. 13, 14.	April 16, 17, 18, 19, April 30, May 1, June 20, 21, 22, July 2, Sept. 10.		June 6, 7, 8, 9, July 28, 29, 31, Aug. 1, Sept. 23, 25, 26.	June 1, 2, 3, 5, July 25, 26, 27, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30.	June 10, 12, 13, Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5, Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22.	June 14, 15, 16, 17, Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10, Sept. 15, 16, 18.	13 Saturdays, 11 Sundays, June 17 at Boston.
Washington....	May 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, Aug. 20, 21, 22.	May 14, 15, 16, 17, July 20, 21, 22, 23, Aug. 17, 18, 19.	May 22, 23, 24, 25, July 7, 8, 9, 10, Aug. 24, 25, 26.	May 18, 19, 20, 26, July 11, 12, 13, 14, Aug. 28, 29, 30.		April 28, 26, 27, 28, June 19, 20, 21, 22, Sept. 4, 4, 5.	April 40, 21, 22, 24, June 23, 24, 26, 27, Sept. 1, 2, 6.	April 29, May 1, 2, 3, July 3, 4, 4, 5, Oct. 6, 7.	12 Saturdays, 5 Sundays, July 4 at Philadelphia.
Philadelphia...	May 14, 15, 16, 17, July 20, 21, 22, 23, Aug. 17, 18, 19.	May 10, 11, 12, 13, July 15, 16, 17, 18, Aug. 20, 21, 22.	May 22, 23, 20, 21, July 11, 12, 13, 14, Aug. 27, 28, 29.	May 18, 19, 20, 21, July 6, 7, 8, 10, Aug. 24, 25, 26.	May 4, 5, 6, 8, June 28, 29, 30, July 1, Oct. 2, 3, 4.		April 22, May 2, 2, 3, July 3, 4, 4, 5, Sept. 11, 12, 13.	April 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2.	13 Saturdays, 4 Sundays, July 4 at New York.
New York.....	May 22, 23, 24, 25, July 7, 8, 9, 10, Aug. 24, 25, 26.	May 18, 19, 20, 21, July 11, 12, 13, 14, Aug. 27, 28, 29.	May 9, 10, 11, 12, July 20, 21, 22, 23, Aug. 30, 31, 22.	May 13, 15, 16, 17, July 15, 17, 18, Aug. 16, 17, 18, 19.	April 17, 18, 19, May 31, Aug. 13, 12, 14, 15, Sept. 7, 8, 9.	April 12, 13, 14, 15, May 27, 26, 30, 30, Oct. 3, 6, 7.		April 25, 26, 27, 28, June 28, 29, 30, May 30 at Phila. Labor day at Boston.	13 Saturdays, 5 Sundays, May 30 at Phila. Labor day at Boston.
Boston.....	May 18, 19, 20, 21, July 11, 12, 18, 14, Aug. 27, 28, 29.	May 22, 23, 24, 25, July 7, 8, 9, 10, Aug. 24, 25, 26.	May 13, 14, 15, 16, July 15, 16, 17, 18, Aug. 17, 18, 19.	May 9, 10, 11, 12, July 20, 21, 22, 22, Aug. 21, 22, 23.	April 12, 13, 14, 15, May 27, 29, 30, 30, Sept. 11, 12, 13.	April 17, 18, 19, Aug. 11, 12, 14, 15, Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9.	May 4, 5, 6, 8, June 19, 20, 21, 22, Oct. 2, 3, 4.		12 Saturdays, 5 Sundays, May 30 at Wash'ton.
At Home.....	13 Sat'days, 17 Sundays, Decorat'n day, Apr. 30, May 7, June 13, July 2, Aug. 13, Sept. 3, 10; Oct. 7, 8.	12 Saturdays, 15 Sundays, Labor day.	12 Saturdays, 15 Sundays, July 4.	13 Saturdays, Decoration day, Labor day.	14 Saturdays, Decoration day.	13 Saturdays, Labor day.	13 Saturdays, July 4.	14 Saturdays, July 4, Labor day.	

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

IN the book of rules and regulations issued by one of the leading railway systems of America, for the guidance of its train and track men, is found, with frequent iteration, and printed in italic type, these words: "Always take the safe course in case of the least uncertainty." The wisdom of emphasizing the observance of such a rule is obvious to all. The element of safety in the work of transporting both passengers and merchandise is the first and foremost consideration. Speed, comfort, convenience—all else, is of less importance than the assurance of safety. A railroad company that would issue instructions to its train men and train dispatchers to "go ahead," without being convinced that there is a clear right of way, would soon lose the confidence of the public. It would have to go out of business by and by.

If such a working rule would work trouble for a corporation, would it serve an individual to any better advantage? Should not the individual, too, "always take the safe course in case of the least uncertainty?" Men, too, can be upset and sent to "the scrap-heap" by careless handling, when, by exercising a proper regard for safe and sane running rules they could go on doing splendid service for the world and for themselves.

Davy Crockett's motto "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," is a fine working rule, and for two reasons: First, it tells us to be sure we are right, and, secondly, when we are assured that we are right, then we are to go ahead. One half of it is as essential as the other. The difference between bravery and foolhardiness is very pronounced. One is organized valiantry and the other is reckless indifference. Every man should employ himself as though the safety and welfare of the whole race depended on himself. There are no lives to be wasted. Each one must husband his own welfare and possibilities.

All the world knows that it is better to be safe than sorry. The men who engage in "get rich quick" schemes or in any other lines of endeavor that imperil their welfare are taking risks. In every walk and condition of life the rule should be: "Always take the safe course in case of the least uncertainty."

DREAMING.

He fell here to a million
But, alas! lost every "red"
Before the rosy morn appeared
By falling out of bed.

FROM every man according to his ability; to every man according to his needs. The world does not expect as much from every man as it does from every other man. A little is much from some, and much is little from others. But what the world has a right to expect is the best he can do from every man.

And if you cannot do the best,
Then do the best you can,
For that's the best 'twas ever done
By any mortal man.

The man of education, of wealth or of other resources of power must necessarily do more than others having less opportunity for performing good deeds. It is a mistake to think that our gifts or our money and property belong exclusively to ourselves. How absurd it would be for the artist to paint pictures only for his own amusement and delight and refuse to allow any of them to be hung on any other but the walls of his own home. How equally strange for the poet to refuse to let the rest of the world hear or read any of his verses. Some men paint the pictures for the world, some write the songs for the world, some make the discoveries for the world, some must make the money for the world. It is their privilege to do so and it is their duty to use this privilege for the welfare of all.

COULD the other fellow have your job and could you just have his, then everything would surely be lots better than it is for you can see his task would be, to you, so light and small, that things he thinks are pretty hard, you would not mind at all. And on the other hand he knows that he could do your work so easily he'd do it well and never care to shirk. In short, 'twould be lots better, all around, you must allow, if each of you could do the task the other's doing now. The poet says: "Tis distance leads enchantment to the view." Maybe your neighbor's task that seems so simple, now, to you, and yours that now appears to him so small and easy, quite, would don a more important phase

when viewed at closer sight. The better plan would be for each to do his task in hand, the very best that he knows how, nor seek to understand another's work; nor—more than all—his own endeavor roll by thinking how he'd do, had he the other fellow's job.

Each in his own allotted sphere must do something for the others. And it seems to have been so planned that each one has it in his power to do some one thing a little better than can the others around him. It may be a large task, or it may be a small one, but there is something for him to do. Says the squirrel to the mountain, in Emerson's "Fable": "Talents differ; all is well and wisely put;

If I cannot carry forests on my back,
Neither can you crack a nut."

It is the privilege of every one to serve his fellows in some way. We are not asked to do everything, but we are not fulfilling our purposes in life if we do not do something, and perhaps do it better than anybody else could do it.

LAW TO STOP SIDEWALK SALES.

NEW YORK.—The board of aldermen has unanimously passed an ordinance, which now goes to Mayor Gaynor, prohibiting the sale of theater tickets on the sidewalk in front of theaters, having received an opinion from the corporation counsel that the measure would be upheld by the courts.

TRANSPORTATION HELP TO NEW YORK

Development of Great State Due Largely to Progress in Shipping Methods—Erie Canal Strongly Opposed at First.

NO other question probably exceeds in importance in New York state at the present time that of transportation, both of people and of freight. The construction of the barge canal system is a stupendous undertaking. It involves the improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, and extends across the state from the Hudson river at Troy west to Lake Erie at Buffalo; from Troy north to Lake Champlain at Whitehall, and from Three River Point near Oneida lake north to Lake Ontario at Oswego. About three-quarters of the work is now under contract, amounting to \$67,639,651. The distance covered is over 400 miles.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are being expended in railway improvement, the construction of tunnels and bridges and the building of great terminals, principally in New York city.

It is interesting to note the opposition to the Erie canal project in the first years of the administration of Governor Clinton, who was largely instrumental in advancing the enterprise. It was called "Clinton's ditch," and men prophesied that it would bankrupt the state. In the first quarter of the century much of the state was practically valueless for want of available markets. Lumber was rafted down the streams to tide-water, and grain was carried in cheap boats called "arks," but the expense was heavy, and often the grain spoiled on the way. Butter, wool, and other products were frequently hauled 200 or even 300 miles over the rough roads to Albany or New York, and the expense of this long journey left very small margins for the producer.

When the main canal was nearing its completion, Governor Clinton proposed and the Legislature authorized the construction of numerous branches which should reach other sections of the state. In the autumn of 1825 the Erie canal was so far completed that on Oct. 26 the waters of Lake Erie were admitted, and the first fleet of boats left Buffalo for New York, the departure being the occasion of a grand celebration. There was no telegraph to announce the event, but the news reached New York in 1 hour and 20 minutes by the successive discharges of cannon placed along the canal and the Hudson river.

The cost of the canal, \$9,000,000, seemed then a vast sum, says Prentice in his "History of New York," but its completion easily added four times that amount to the value of real property in the state. Remembering that there was not then, nor for many years thereafter, a railroad in the country, it is almost impossible to estimate the great importance of an assured water route from Buffalo to New York city—from Lake Erie to the Atlantic—with lateral canals penetrating to almost every part of the state. Its completion created towns where none had existed. It brought within reach of the seaboard markets whole counties from which hardly a wagon load of produce had ever been carried. In return for the products of the state, the wares of eastern manufacturers began to find their way into the most distant settlements.

From that time to the present the industrial progress of the Empire state and the commercial advance of New York city have been remarkable. The metropolis has averaged a net gain of over 100,000 in population each year in the past decade, and has reached a total of 4,766,883 people, making it the second city in size in the world.

When Henry Hudson sailed up the Hudson river, no idea of the empire to which this was the gateway had probably ever come to him. No voyager had as yet comprehended the vast area of the American continent, and as Prentice says, doubtless any one of them would have bartered all his discoveries for a narrow channel to the Pacific. To Hudson this appeared to be the long-sought-for passage. He sailed up the river till its fresher waters showed him

Chandler & Co.

TREMONT STREET, NEAR WEST

Hartford Saxony Rugs

Much below regular prices

Chandler & Co. have just received a large assortment of the discontinued patterns of the famous Hartford Saxony rugs. They are to be sold at about wholesale prices.

Saxony Rugs are always sold at a fixed price, but owing to this large purchase Chandler & Co. were able to make arrangements with a Hartford Agent to advertise and sell these rugs at much less than the regular retail price. Hartford Saxony Rugs are the foremost and most durable of all American-made rugs. They are heavy with a rich deep pile, in true reproductions of the finest Oriental designs.

Among the discontinued patterns are rich Persian Gorevan Designs, Antique Mahal Patterns, the old Oriental Persian Designs, two-tone green and tobacco brown colorings, Camels Hair Designs, old Bokhara brown Daghestan Patterns in antique colorings, and numerous other beautiful Patterns, making a large assortment from which to choose.

Hartford Saxony Rugs 9x12.....	50.00	35.00
Hartford Saxony Rugs 8.8x10.6.....	47.50	32.50
Hartford Saxony Rugs 6x9.....	32.50	22.75
Hartford Saxony Rugs 4.6x7.6.....	20.00	14.75
Hartford Saxony Rugs 8x6.....	10.00	5.50
Hartford Saxony Rugs 3x5.3.....	9.00	5.50
Hartford Saxony Rugs 2.8x4.6.....	5.75	3.75

TRANSPORTATION HELP TO NEW YORK

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his mistake, and in the vicinity of the Albany site he turned about. Back past the beautiful Catskills, through the Highlands, over the charming Tappan Zee, by the castellated Palisades, and out the Narrows, Hudson sailed, never again to behold what he called "the fairest land the foot of man ever trod."

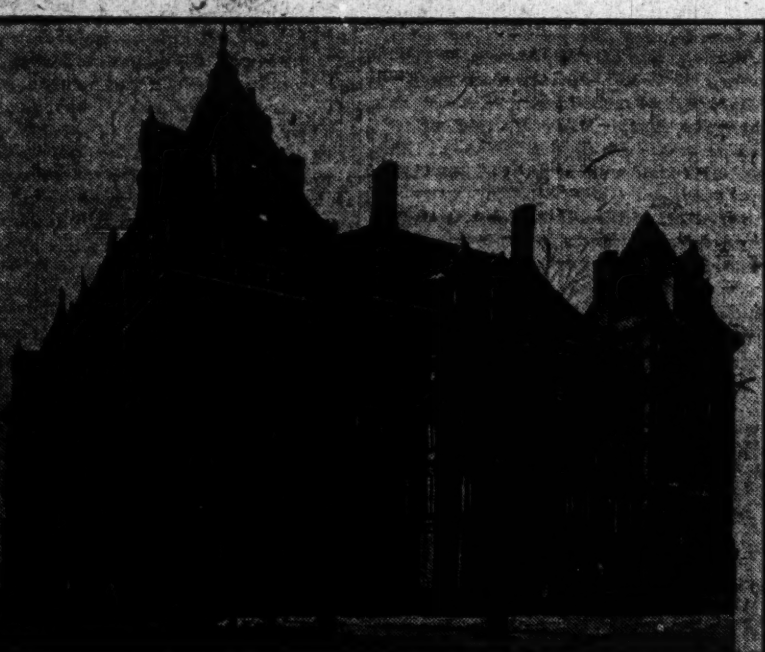
In 1614 the Dutch Republic granted to an Amsterdam company for three years the exclusive privilege "to frequent the newly discovered lands lying between New France (Canada) and Virginia" (the English colony). This charter, the first formally to define the Dutch possessions in America, constituted a distinct claim to the territory described, and was the first to designate it by the term "New Netherlands." It was, however, superseded in 1621 by a more distinct charter granted to the Dutch West India Company, a company which, to all intents, ruled New Netherlands until the coming of the English in 1664.

It was under Charles II. that the English overcame the Dutch in 1664. A patent was issued to the Duke of York, granting to him all the lands and rivers from the west side of the Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware bay. New Netherlands became New York. In 1673, war being declared between England and Holland, a Dutch squadron surprised New York, captured the city and restored Dutch authority and the names of New Netherlands and New Amsterdam. But in July, 1674, a treaty of peace restored New York to English rule. By the accession of the Duke of York to the English throne in 1685, the duchy

Irish. After the war settlements spread with great rapidity. The state of New York ceding to Massachusetts about 10,000 square miles of territory, there was before 1800 a large immigration from New England, which extended itself over the interior of the state to its western boundary. This was essentially an agricultural population.

New York state, with its area of 49,170 square miles, is indeed an empire. The surface is more diversified than that of any other state. It cannot be extolled for farming and fruit raising. There are three groups of mountains, the Adirondacks, the Catskills and the Highlands of the Hudson. Within the state are a great number of lakes, the largest being Lake George, famous for its beautiful scenery. Besides the cataraact of Niagara, a mile wide and 164 feet high, which New York shares with Canada, there are many other falls of note. The present population of the state is 9,401,000, giving 191 people to the square mile.

New York city is noted for its business enterprise, which has been evidenced in recent years in the erection of buildings of towering height. Within a distance of half a mile and during an interval of two years some 15 huge mercantile buildings have been constructed. The largest of these covers a whole block, the smallest a little less than half a block. The lowest of them is 12 stories high, the tallest 20 stories, the average for the whole group being 16 stories. In no other city, says the Architectural Record, has anything like \$200,000,000



NEW YORK STATE CAPITOL AT ALBANY.

of New York became a royal province. The charters of the New England colonies were revoked, and together with New York and New Jersey they were consolidated into the dominion of New England, over which Sir Edmund Andros was made governor-general.

In 1691, under Governor Sloughter, began what may be called the second period of English rule. The Assembly which James had abolished in 1688 was reestablished and the principles of the old charter of liberty were reaffirmed. But thenceforth there was a continued struggle between the royal governors and the General Assembly.

New York, one of the original 13 states, adopted the federal constitution in 1788. The seat of government was transferred from New York city to Albany in 1797.

At the time of the revolution there were 14 counties in the state, the most westerly of which lay on the sides of the Mohawk, about 40 miles from Albany. The inhabitants were at this time Dutch, French, English, Scotch and

been invested in new buildings in any one year.

The metropolis is extending its shipping facilities according to very ambitious plans. Its manufactures are multitudinous and its educational advantages excellent, with numerous colleges of high standing. Its social life is largely ruled by wealth. New York city is the principal port of entry of immigrants to the United States. Of the 1,041,500 who came to our shores last year, 736,000 entered through the customs district of New York.

Among the larger cities of New York state are Albany, Buffalo, Elmira, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, Utica and Yonkers.

Albany, the capital, was founded by the Dutch in 1614, and is thus one of the oldest European settlements in the United States, dating 16 years after that of Jamestown, Va. The British changed its name in 1694 from Beavertwyck to Williamstadt, in honor of the Duke of William and Albany. The city has today a population of over 100,000. The cap-

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Magnificent Trimmings, Laces, Garnitures and Embroideries, of an extravagance and beauty seldom found outside of Paris, from such famous French houses as Leon Goetz, Bisson, Remond, Erman Sonnier, Bonne and Domotou.

Beautiful Robes, Tunics and Overdresses in splendor never before shown by Chandler & Co. Reception, Theatrical and Court Robes designed by Paquin, Doucet, Agnes, Poiret, Callot Soeurs, etc., of Beaded Net, Bullion and Tinsel, Real Lace, Chiffon and Marquissette.

Magnificent Dresses, Gowns, Costumes, Evening Wraps, Suits, Waists, Furs. Many of them Models from the great Paris houses of Paquin, Doucet, Worth, Agnes, Callot Soeurs, etc.

The entire purchase now on sale by Chandler & Co. at from

40% to 60%

Of the Regular Values

To complete an occasion of so much importance, Chandler & Co. have supplemented any incomplete lines by purchases from their own importers of their richest merchandise, which they have been able to secure at prices to correspond with the Eastman purchase.

The entire stock of this beautiful merchandise to be closed out this week.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The motive power department of the southern division, Boston & Maine, has received from the Concord shops several double-ended mogul engines, which, are being placed on hard local runs on account of their power and ability to make quick station stops.

For the New England Association of Gas Engineers en route to Providence and return Thursday the New Haven will provide special service from South station.

Boston & Albany handled into Beacon park yard Tuesday evening a rush train of California fruit, delivered to the Boston & Maine's fruit sheds for unloading. Morris McDonald, vice-president and general manager of the Maine Central, at Portland, Me., arrived at North station this morning on business.

The Boston & Albany is preparing for heavy business from the steamship Ivernia due at East Boston docks Thursday. The Adams Express Company received at South station Tuesday on its special train over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads a shipment of western draft horses from Pittsburgh yards consigned to Boston and Brookton markets.

BISHOP ANDERSON BELIEVES IN TODAY

PENNINGTON, N. J.—Bishop William S. Anderson of Tennessee addressed the students of Pennington Seminary at a special service Tuesday afternoon. He said that this was the day of golden opportunity for young men with perseverance, grit and determination. "Lay the foundation for the future by each day pushing out and broadening your field of usefulness," was his advice.

It was decorated at immense expense and contains a number of notable paintings. The state's motto is "Excelsior," and its flower the rose.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders.

Maj. K. Morton, ordnance department, will make not to exceed two visits per month during March, April and May, to the works of the Russell Manufacturing Company, Middletown, Conn., and not to exceed three visits per month during the same period to works of the Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Company, Worcester, Mass., to inspect material.

First Lieut. W. H. Westmoreland, eleven cavalry, to Hot Springs for observation.

Capt. L. F. Kolbourne, twenty-sixth infantry, detailed for recruiting service Columbus barracks, O., relieving Capt. E. A. Roche, twenty-sixth infantry.

Orders Feb. 11 relating to First Lieut. S. Norman, medical reserves, revoked.

Navy Orders.

Paymaster E. C. Guder, detached duty the Idaho, to home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Paymaster F. R. Holt, detached duty naval stations, San Juan and Culebra, P. R., to duty the Idaho.

Paymaster W. R. Bowne, detached duty, as assistant to the general storekeeper, navy yard, New York, N. Y., to duty the North Dakota.

Paymaster's Clerk I. T. Van Patten, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty as clerk to the general storekeeper, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Paymaster's Clerk C. E. Beatty, appointed as a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty naval station, San Juan, P. R., revoked.

Paymaster M. R. Goldborough, detached duty the North Dakota, to duty naval station, San Juan, P. R.

Paymaster's Clerk W. N. Dunlap, appointed as a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty the Idaho, revoked.

Lieut. (junior grade) L. W. Townsend to duty New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., as assistant to the

inspector and machinery, and duty in connection fitting out the Ammen, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Paymaster's Clerk S. M. Katzer, appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty the North Dakota, revoked.

Paymaster's Clerk E. E. Hartigan, appointed as a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty naval station, Culebra, P. R., revoked.

RADCLIFFE CLUB FORMED TO UNITE ALL HIGHER WORK

A mass meeting of the student body was held at Radcliffe College Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of forming a club to include all the religious and philanthropic work at the college.

The need for such consolidation has long been felt and in January the Christian Association, the Emmanuel Club and the College Settlement Chapter disbanded that they might reunite in one large association.

Miss Alice King was appointed temporary chairman at the Tuesday meeting and Miss Miriam Hills temporary secretary, and these two officers are to appoint a committee to frame a constitution.

Another mass meeting will be called later in the week to vote on the constitution and to make further plans of organization.

Miss Ethel Arena of Newburyport and Miss Emily Sibley of Cambridge are giving a reception and tea at Grace Eliot hall this afternoon to the girls of the college.

The basketball team played against Sargent school Tuesday afternoon and lost, 24 to 4.

Advertisements

Intended to appear
in all editions of

Saturday's
Monitor

Should reach The
Monitor office

Not Later Than
Friday Afternoon

To insure proper
Classification.

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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

REVERE.

Miss Josephine Kenney, supervisor of the City Point reading room, will speak at the mothers' meeting in the Bradstreet avenue school hall Thursday afternoon. The school orchestra, with Miss Margaret Magoley director, will play. Miss M. T. Ronan, school principal, will preside. At the social hour, Miss Winnie Davison, Miss Alice Strout, Miss Mary Hewes and Miss Georgia Becker, teachers, will have charge.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade in the town hall, Thursday evening, the speakers will be E. A. Filene, R. Wells, J. C. Cobb of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, R. S. Baker, president of Lynn board; A. B. Carberry, president of Chelsea board, E. I. Mount, president of Everett board, Representative Hugh M. McKay and Roscoe Walsworth, chairman of the selectmen, and others.

WAKEFIELD.

Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth will give the final lecture in the Sweetser course at the town hall this evening.

Mrs. Alma Parker, Woman's Relief Corps president, has appointed this reception committee for the twenty-fifth anniversary: Mesdames Dunbar (chairman), Giles, Dearborn, Aborn, Nichols, Shepard, Crosby, Warren, Harris, Atherton, Coon, Travis, Townley, Towle, Boive, Lucas, Greene, Denning, Bumpus, Hawkes, Cheney, Walton, Eaton, Harts-horne, Seaver, Hawkes.

STONEHAM.

Ladies Circle of the Unitarian church will hold an all-day meeting Thursday with Mrs. L. L. Gerry of 20 Gerry street. Stoneham lodge, K. of P., will receive a visit from A. G. Moody lodge of Lynn tonight and the first rank will be worked. The Lynn lodge will bring the traveling book of records.

Board of registrars of voters will meet in the selectmen's room Thursday night from 7 to 9 o'clock.

WINTHROP.

Commodore David M. Wisely has appointed the following committee for the annual ball of the yacht club Thursday evening: Joseph Devereaux, Edwin Bray, George Pinto, Howard Wheeler and others.

The Point Shirley Sewing Circle will meet this week with Mrs. Seville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Allen of Wave Way avenue will entertain the Friday Evening Club at its meeting this week.

WINCHESTER.

The Mothers' Association meets in the high school assembly hall this afternoon. Mrs. Ada W. Tillinghast of the Emery art school will talk upon "The Enjoyment of Pictures."

Exposition mission study class of First Congregational church met in the vestry Tuesday evening.

Chas. F. Maxwell has bought a lot on the northerly side of Bacon street, containing about 11,000 square feet.

CHELSEA.

Atwood and McManus Employees Association will hold its annual reunion and party this evening.

At the song recital in Henry building this evening selections will be given by Miss May Florence McNeil, soprano; Miss Mary Shackford, violinist, and Edward Broders, baritone.

Theodore Winthrop camp, S. of V., will hold its annual military ball this evening.

BROOKLINE.

Miss Jean O. Christie, who graduated last year from the Brookline high school will return in May from Tarsus, Turkey, where her parents are missionaries, to take her examinations for Wellesley.

Mrs. E. H. Bemis of Chestnut Hill will have charge of the flower table at the fair in aid of the Episcopal City Mission to be held in Trinity church, Boston.

QUINCY.

The First Presbyterian church will hold a dedication dinner in the vestry Thursday evening. Among those who will be present are the Rev. James Todd, D. D., of South Boston and the Rev. N. J. Sprout of Newport, former pastor.

The Fragment Society of the First Unitarian church meets in the chapel this afternoon to make arrangements for a sale March 8.

LEOMINSTER.

The school committee has voted to pay Rev. William A. Sparks at the rate of \$1000 the year for the time he substituted as a teacher of mathematics at the high school.

The Boy Scouts of the Unitarian church are taking Saturday tramps to different hills and other sections to study woodcraft.

READING.

The young ladies of the "King's Herald" will hold a fair and entertainment in the Old South Methodist Episcopal church this evening.

North Reading grange will observe "Washington night" tonight, and C. M. Cox of Melrose will give a lecture on "The Future of New England Farming."

ROCKLAND.

Hartford G. A. R. Association has elected: President, Henry Damon; vice-president, Charles H. Lane; clerk, Francis T. Shellen; treasurer, John T. Hobart.

The annual reunion of Abington, Rockland and Whitman G. A. R. posts will be held in Grand Army hall Feb. 24.

RANDOLPH.

The Democratic caucus for the nomination of town officers will be held in Station hall Feb. 23.

FITCHBURG.

The Fitchburg & Leominster Street Railway Company are considering a proposed power, transmitting line from the power house on Water street to Whalom park. At present the power is transmitted over two and one half miles. The new line will be "across lots" and be only a mile long.

The trustees of the public library have made up the books and arts committees as follows: On books, Henry A. Willis, Ezra S. Stearns, Joseph G. Edgerly, D. Murray Travis and Herbert I. Wallace; arts, Dr. Frederick H. Thompson, Herbert I. Wallace and Alvah Crocker.

BEVERLY.

Tonight the annual Republican Club dinner will be held in the city hall and on Washington's birthday the Ballou Club will give its annual ball there. The Lothrop Club has the hall for a party in aid of its scholarship fund Feb. 27. On March 12 a rally of the Bible students will be held at the hall and the high school has been given it for March 22, 23 and 24 for its annual play but the decision of the authorities that no scenery can be used may cause a change.

The Jubilee Yacht Club will start its racing season June 17 this year instead of on Memorial day as in past seasons.

MELROSE.

The Deliberative Assembly will hold the second debate on the changes to the city charter at Hawthorne hall Saturday evening, the subject being "That the total elimination of party and ward lines should be an essential part of the new city charter." The affirmative speakers will be Charles G. Schaefer and Alfred H. Colby, and the negative, former Mayor Levi S. Gould and John Dike. Councilman Timothy J. Buckley of Boston will also speak.

A special bowling tournament has been arranged for the Melrose Club on Washington's birthday, with eight prizes. The annual monthly roll off will be held the previous evening.

BROCKTON.

The Progressive Chautauqua Circle holds a missionary tea this afternoon in the parish hall of St. Paul's Episcopal church and Mrs. O. W. Charles of Pembroke, historian of Deborah Sampson chapter, D. A. R., gives an address on "The Colonial Mothers; the Ladies of Their Time."

Mrs. Robert L. Tinkham will entertain ladies interested in art Thursday at her home on West Elm street. Mrs. Marie A. Moore of Boston will talk on "Jewels and Gems, Ancient and Modern."

Messias lodge, I. O. O. F., will hold a ladies' night Feb. 23.

NEWTON.

Ladies of the Newton Club are holding a party at the clubhouse this afternoon. Those assisting are Mrs. Charles A. Daniels, Mrs. A. D. Salinger, Mrs. Albert M. Lyon, Mrs. William H. Rogers, Mrs. George F. Malcolm.

Robert Lincoln O'Brien of Boston will speak before the Abundant Brotherhood in the Abundant Congregational church this evening.

Lend-a-Hand Society of Newtonville Universalist church is to present "Higbee of Harvard" in the church parlors this evening.

LEXINGTON.

Middlesex Central Pomona grange 23 meets in Historic hall this afternoon and evening. Lewis C. Sturtevant, master of Lexington grange; Evan F. Richardson, lecturer of state grange; Horace E. Wallis, Waltham; Hadley F. Higgins, Woburn; Willis L. Holden, Acton; and Bernard Bagley, Bedford will be speakers. Speakers this evening will be George H. Sweetman, Bedford; Fred E. Power, Concord; Earl B. Wheeler, Everett, and Edward Bammon, Lincoln.

WALTHAM.

A committee of members of the Board of Trade is waiting on Vice-President Byrnes of the Boston & Maine this afternoon before the board to explain the attitude of the road regarding abolition of grade crossings here.

Readers Club will have a skate sail race on the Charles river Saturday afternoon.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of Park Avenue Congregational church will meet in the church Sunday evening. The Rev. John G. Taylor will speak.

The caucus for the nomination of town officers will be held in the town hall Monday evening.

MALDEN.

The Y. M. C. A. will open an automobile school of instruction tonight with 30 pupils.

The trustees of the public library have elected Godfrey Ryder chairman and Col. E. E. Locke and A. H. Winslow trustees. Francis A. Shove was re-elected treasurer.

BRAintree.

Men's Club of South Methodist Episcopal church met Tuesday evening. Following a dinner John E. O'Brien of Wakefield gave a talk on "Personal Experiences as a Traveling Salesman in Dixie Land."

WATERTOWN.

"Abraham Lincoln" will be the subject of a lecture by Dr. George W. Custer before the Unitarian Club this evening.

HOLBROOK.

A Republican caucus for nominations for town officers will be held in the town hall Monday evening.

ARLINGTON.

Bethel lodge 12, I. O. O. F., will meet this evening in Odd Fellows hall. The new officers are: Noble grand, John A. Lindsay; vice-grand, Edmund L. Curtis; recording secretary, Charles S. Richardson; financial secretary, Charles W. Bunker; treasurer, Nathaniel E. Whittier; custodian, Everett S. Chapman; warden, William A. Finley; chaplain, George A. Sawyer; R. S. S. William M. Peppard; L. S. S. Alfred E. Bowie; R. S. N. G. Oman E. Bennett; L. S. N. G. Willis B. Hallbrook; R. S. V. G. Ernest Williamson; inside guard, Fred P. Connor; outside guard, William Gratto; S. P. G. James Hay; pianist, Samuel Pugh; trustee, Lucius A. Austin.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

"The Ninety-first Psalm" will be given Sunday evening at the Union Congregational church by the choir. Dr. Waldo Hayward of Plymouth will be the soloist.

The postponed meeting of the Board of Trade will be held this evening in Grand Army hall and the committee appointed to look up the post card hints send in to President Cleveland A. Chandler, will be expected to report. The meeting will be the last before the March meeting and the articles in the town warrant will come up for discussion.

MIDDLEBORO.

An examination for the position of fourth postmaster at West Bridgewater will be held in this town Saturday.

The high school membership is the largest in its history, 182 students registering there during January.

A concert in the citizens course will be held at the town hall this evening.

HANOVER.

The citizens caucus for the nomination of candidates for town officers will be held in the town hall Friday evening.

Plans for the baseball team, which the South Hanover Athletic Association will put into the field this season are well under way. The association will hold a fair early in the spring.

NEEDHAM.

Mrs. Thomas Wenhelm entertained the Needham Heights W. C. T. U. Tuesday evening.

The selectmen will draw up the warrant for the town meeting this evening and submit it to the finance committee for consideration.

EAST LEXINGTON.

The annual sunlight party of George G. Meade W. R. C. 97 will be held in the town hall Feb. 22 in the afternoon.

WEYMOUTH.

Samuel T. Ware has purchased the Sophie T. Parker homestead on Pond street and taken possession.

MEXICAN FEDERALS WILL DEFEAT REBELS, SAYS GENERAL REYES

(Continued from Page One.)

politically by the present political chaos in Mexico.

"The mountainous regions in the north of Mexico are practically impregnable retreats for revolutionists," said the general. "I believe one of the surest means of ending the rebellion would be for the United States to insist upon stricter neutrality by strengthening her military force on the frontier and so preventing insurgent bands from taking refuge in Texas when pursued by the federal forces."

On the matter of obligatory military service General Reyes said, that in his forthcoming report to President Diaz he would recommend obligatory service for two years with no possibility for the richer classes to hire substitutes, as has been the practice in Spain. The greatest difficulty he had found was the refusal of the educated and more prosperous classes to mingle with the poorer.

To meet this situation the general will propose three divisions for the army. The first division will be recruited from a military academy designed for the sons of wealthy parents. The second will come from a school especially organized for the middle classes, and the third division will provide a general barracks for the masses.

The first and second groups, which will support their own establishments, will spend four years as reservists. The third will serve eight years in this capacity. General Reyes thinks the hope of Mexico's future lies in the Mexican race, of which he said today that President Diaz was a noble example.

Dr. Jose Limantour, Mexican minister of finance, will probably leave here shortly for New York on his way to Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex.—General Navarro and his 1000 federal troops from Chihuahua are garrisoned today in Juarez, having arrived from the south Tuesday evening. The trip of 12 days was made by train without the firing of a shot or sighting the revolutionists. General Navarro was compelled to repair 25 bridges and culverts which had been blown up by insurgents.

The arrival is said to mark the end of the Juarez campaign. General Orozco and the other rebel chiefs are scattered east and south of here.

Continuation of Our Sale of \$100,000 Worth Highest Grade Furs

At 33 1/3% to 50% Less Than Regular Prices

These Furs are from the most prominent Fifth Ave., New York, importing and manufacturing furrier (whose name we are not allowed to use), but who supplies us each year with the best of our finest quality Furs

This is the most important Fur Sale in Boston, and those who contemplate buying furs for present wear or to put away for next winter, should take advantage of these great values.

AUTO COATS		WOMEN'S FUR COATS		WOMEN'S FUR COATS		WOMEN'S FUR-LINED COATS	
	Worth	Price		Worth	Price		Worth
Muskrat Lined Coats (Men's)	150.00	100.00	2 Alaska Seal Coats	1200.00	650.00	1 Imported Caracul Coat	700.00
Muskrat Lined Coats (Men's)	125.00	75.00	10 Hudson Seal Coats	300.00	200.00	1 Mink Coat, fine skins	6000.00
2 Men's Dog Coats	40.00	15.00	4 Hudson Seal Coats	125.00	80.00	1 Mink Coat, 38 in. long	1000.00
4 Raccoon Coats	135.00	85.00	2 Near Seal Coats	125.00	85.00	2 Natural Pony Coats	245.00
1 Mink Lined Coat	400.00	200.00	1 Broadtail Persian Coat	850.00	450.00	7 Black Pony Coats	150.00
3 Raccoon Lined Coats	150.00	60.00	2 Persian Coats	365.00	225.00	3 Black Pony Coats	125.00
1 Black Pony Coat	85.00	25.00	2 Persian Coats	375.00	175.00	Black Pony Coats	90.00
WOMEN'S FUR COATS			2 Fine Caracul Coats	300.00	185.00	Black Pony Coats	65.00
2 Alaska Seal Coats	1500.00	850.00	1 Fancy Caracul Coat	285.00	135.00	Black Pony Coats	42.50
1 Alaska Seal Coat	1200.00	750.00	1 Caracul Coat	165.00	100.00	3 Black Pony Coats	50.00
			1 Caracul Coat	135.00	75.00		

WOMEN'S FUR SETS, SCARFS AND MUFFS		WOMEN'S FUR SETS, SCARFS AND MUFFS		WOMEN'S FUR SETS, SCARFS AND MUFFS		WOMEN'S FUR SETS, SCARFS AND MUFFS	
	Worth	Price		Worth	Price		Worth
1 Russian Sable Set	950.00	550.00	Skunk Muffs	55.00	35.00	Blended Squirrel Scarfs	15.00
1 Russian Sable Muff	400.00	235.00	Skunk Muffs	30.00	20.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	185.00
2 Russian Sable Scarfs	200.00	100.00	Skunk Muffs	18.50	10.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	55.00
1 Russian Sable Scarf	205.00	175.00	1 Pointed Black Lynx Scarf	175.00	90.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	50.00
1 Russian Sable Scarf	125.00	60.00	4 Pointed Black Lynx Scarfs	85.00	45.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	80.00
1 Hudson Bay Sable Set	600.00	375.00	1 Pointed Black Lynx Scarf	65.00	40.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	35.00
1 Hudson Bay Sable Set	400.00	225.00	1 Pointed Black Lynx Scarf	125.00	75.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
1 Hudson Bay Sable Set	285.00	190.00	1 Black Lynx Collar	100.00	60.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
1 Hudson Bay Sable Collar	225.00	125.00	2 Black Lynx Collars	85.00	50.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
1 Blended Hudson Bay Sable Set	800.00	200.00	1 Black Lynx Muff	115.00	75.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
1 Blended Hudson Bay Sable Set	200.00	100.00	1 Black Lynx Muff	75.00	45.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
1 Fancy Blended Hudson Bay Sable Collar	150.00	75.00	Natural Lynx Scarfs	50.00	30.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
1 Fancy Blended Hudson Bay Sable Muff	150.00	75.00	Blue Wolf Scarfs	30.00	20.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
1 Eastern Mink Muff	375.00	250.00	Pointed Wolf Scarfs	37.50	25.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
2 Eastern Mink Scarfs	250.00	165.00	Pointed Wolf Scarfs	47.50	35.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
1 Eastern Mink Scarf	225.00	140.00	Pointed Wolf Scarfs	37.50	22.50	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
2 Eastern Mink Scarfs	265.00	125.00	Black Wolf Collars	37.50	22.50	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
5 Eastern Mink Scarfs	180.00	90.00	Black Wolf Collars	27.50	18.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
2 Eastern Mink Scarfs	145.00	85.00	Black Wolf Muffs	42.50	25.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
2 Eastern Mink Scarfs	125.00	70.00	Black Wolf Muffs	30.00	20.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
1 Eastern Mink Muff	70.00	40.00	Black Fox Scarfs	75.00	35.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
1 Eastern Mink Muff	45.00	25.00	Black Fox Scarfs	60.00	40.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
1 Eastern Mink Scarf	600.00	300.00	Black Fox Scarfs	50.00	30.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
1 Eastern Mink Scarf	550.00	275.00	Alaska Kitt Fox Scarfs	80.00	50.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
1 Eastern Mink Scarf	300.00	175.00	Alaska Kitt Fox Scarfs	40.00	25.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
1 Eastern Mink Scarf	250.00	165.00	Alaska Kitt Fox Scarfs	37.50	22.50	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
2 Eastern Mink Scarfs	200.00	150.00	Alaska Kitt Fox Scarfs	30.00	20.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
2 Eastern Mink Scarfs	125.00	85.00	Pointed Black and Sika Fox Muffs	75.00	30.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
1 Eastern Mink Scarf	80.00	40.00	Pointed Sika Fox Scarfs	65.00	30.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
1 Chinchilla Muff	325.00	200.00	Sika Fox Scarfs	80.00	45.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
1 Chinchilla Scarf	375.00	225.00	Sable and Black Coney Scarfs	25.00	18.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
1 Ermine Scarf	300.00	175.00	Sable and Black Coney Scarfs	20.00	12.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
1 Ermine Muff	175.00	85.00	Sable and Black Coney Scarfs	20.00	12.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
Skunk Collars	100.00	60.00	Sable and Black Coney Scarfs	18.50	10.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
Skunk Collars	75.00	45.00	Sable and Black Coney Scarfs	16.50	8.50	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
Skunk Collars	65.00	40.00	Sable and Black Coney Scarfs	16.50	10.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
Skunk Collars	55.00	35.00	Sable and Black Coney Scarfs	16.50	10.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
Skunk Collars	30.00	20.00	Sable and Black Coney Scarfs	16.50	10.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
Skunk Collars	100.00	65.00	Sable and Black Coney Scarfs	16.50	10.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00
Skunk Muffs	75.00	47.50	Sable and Black Coney Scarfs	16.50	10.00	Australian Opossum Scarfs	30.00

Jordan Marsh Company

TELEGRAPH AND OTHER BRIEFS

START WORK ON RENO PLANT.

RENO, Nev.—Work was started here on the first of the large power plants to be a portion of the Hammon electrical power project. The plant will be located about eight miles west of Reno on the Truckee river. It will be the largest and most complete on the river. Already contracts are signed up for the use of nearly all the power that it will be capable of generating.

NEW PAPER MILLS IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ont.—The British Canadian Paper Mills, Limited, are at the head of the companies incorporated recently. Headquarters are in Montreal, and the capital is \$500,000. General powers as manufacturers of papers are secured. The incorporators are T. H. Berthiaume, Paul Lacoste, Tancredo Bienvenu, E. Berthiaume and H. Gerin Lajoie, K. C.

SANTA ROSA FOR CO

ARMY MEN TAUGHT AVIATION BY CURTISS IN CALIFORNIA CAMP

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—These are busy days at the Curtiss north island aviation camp, the time being divided between experiments with the hydro-aeroplane, improvements in its equipment and the instruction of the army and navy attaches who have been assigned to the camp for the purpose of learning aerial navigation under the tutelage of professional aviators.

Glenn H. Curtiss has further improved his water-air craft since his first successful flights of a few weeks ago, and several trials show the new equipment to be superior to his previous arrangement.

The school on North Island is now being attended by Lieutenants John C. Walker and Theodore G. Ellyson, U. S. A., and C. C. Wither of Chicago, by Lieut. Paul Beck, U. S. A., and Lieut. G. E. M. Kelly of the thirtieth infantry, stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco.

Permanent improvements have been made on North Island by Foreman W. J. Shackelford, chief of the Curtiss mechanics, and preparations have been made for a stay of at least two months.

EMBASSY BUILDINGS FOR UNITED STATES AUTHORIZED BY BILL

WASHINGTON—President Taft is expected to sign this week the bill recently enacted, which has long been advocated by Senator Lodge and other influential members of Congress, providing for the ownership by the United States of its embassy, legation and consular headquarters in foreign countries.

In recent years it has been almost absolutely imperative for the administration to appoint wealthy men to ambassadorships in the more important countries of Europe. The bill is intended to obviate this necessity. It provides for the expenditure of \$500,000 annually for the acquisition of property abroad suitable for these purposes.

There are 10 ambassadors and some 30 other ministers residing abroad, a very large portion of whom will hope to be early beneficiaries of the act.

It is understood that the state department will institute early inquiries for a suitable freehold in the residence section of London. Such a house was available not long ago, but the government was in no position to purchase. Most of the desirable residence property in London can be acquired only on the 90-year ground rent plan. The United States will make purchases only where it can get a title in fee simple.

Unlike our ambassadors in England, Whitelaw Reid, our Berlin representative, Ambassador Hill, is far from a rich man and has had his troubles obtaining a suitable residence that would be within his income and his salary of \$17,500 a year. The German embassy is likely to receive early attention.

The act provides that no more than \$150,000 shall be expended at any one place, but efforts will be made to obtain the consent of Congress to use all of the \$500,000 appropriation of certain specified years in purchasing an embassy at such distinctively important places as London, Berlin, Rome, Vienna, or St. Petersburg.

The limit of cost of \$150,000 will probably be sufficient for embassies at Rio Janeiro, Mexico, Tokio and one or two other capitals where we have representatives of ambassadorial rank. It is considered unlikely that much of the appropriations will be used for South American or for Asiatic capitals for the present, where United States representatives are paid all the way from \$10,000 to \$17,500 and find the cost of maintaining their establishments small compared with similar establishments in Europe.

Ten or a dozen years hence nearly all the diplomats abroad should be provided for. The government already owns an embassy at Constantinople and a legation building at Peking, so that the impending purchases will by no means be innovations. The larger European governments for some time have been acquiring such buildings for the men who serve as their ambassadors and ministers.

ATLANTIC RATE CUTTING POSSIBLE

LIVERPOOL.—It is understood that the complications which have delayed the signing of a renewal of the Atlantic conference's passenger rate agreement have become so serious that a deadlock may result in rate cutting unless the steamship companies reach a compromise before Feb. 28, when another meeting of their representatives is to be held.

The hitch is on the proportion of the emigrant traffic to be allotted the several lines. The British and continental interests stoutly maintain their respective stand regarding the share of the business to which they think they are entitled.

MESSRS. TURTLE AND INNES JOIN

William Turtle of Pittsfield, for several years one of the leading members of the Massachusetts Legislature, last year being Senate chairman of the committee on railroads, and a leader of the Berkshire bar, has formed a partnership with former Senator Charles H. Innes and today enters upon the general practice of law in Boston.

CURTISS PUPILS AT SAN DIEGO



At the left is Lieutenant Ellyson—The fourth figure from left is Mr. Curtiss talking to Lieutenant Walker.

MUSIC IN BOSTON

GEORGE COPELAND PLAYS DEBUSSY

The program of George Copeland's second piano recital Tuesday night at Chickering hall was as follows: Couperin, "La Tropicane" and gavotte; Chopin, polonaise in F-sharp minor; Turina, two movements from the romantic sonata founded on a Spanish theme "Danceuse de Delphes"; "Le vent dans la plaine"; "Les sons et les parfums tournent dans l'air du soir"; "Les collines d'Anacapri"; "La fille au cheveu de lin"; "La cathédrale engloutie"; "Et la lune descend sur le temple qui fut"; "L'isle joyeuse."

Almost for the first time Mr. Copeland's playing of Chopin satisfied, perhaps because this polonaise does not require what the Chopin of the nocturnes needs. The brilliancy and swift-flung phrasing of this playing were enough to rivet attention and astound the hearer, without much demand either in the work or in the playing for more emotional mood. The Couperin pieces are of the sort that Mr. Copeland does deliciously. His hands seem to poise above the keys, butterfly-like, and the tingling tread of the old clavichord or spinet is heard.

One would be glad to hear Mr. Copeland play Bach, for he has the technique for the crystalline purity and outline of this master and also the breadth and musical urge which Bach most certainly demands of those who hear and would truly play him. In general one would say that Mr. Copeland does music of a high intellectual and imaginative demand better than music of emotion. And to say this is very good praise indeed. Debussy is not emotional, he is thoughtful and always pointing to some high hidden thing back of the beauty. Beauty for him is only a type, not the end in which one rests. Mr. Copeland interprets Debussy so preeminently well because music for him, too, is only a symbol of a beautifulness back of the tone and rhythm. He is sure of this beauty; he does not doubt, nor does he "yearn" with Buntorne. So also he does not dub with mawkish names those who delight in Debussy and his interpretation stamps the critic as one who fails to see the entire absence of mawkish sentiment from the Debussy music.

It has been a criticism of this pianist that while he has a remarkable technique, a tone as pure and round as full moon tide and a rhythm that catches and sways the hearer as with the unspooled delight of a child in the go of it, he lacks emotional depths. Perhaps these depths of feeling as exploited by most musicians are something preferably avoided by some tone poets, even as Wordsworth avoided them in his poetry.

Debussy shows us how things dawn on his thinking. He does not make pictures; he gives the impression on thought, which a picture may make. Who has seen the wind? who has heard it, indeed, as Debussy tells it? But some of us have felt in it just what the exquisite vignette of last night declared. The sounds and perfumes of the air at evening again were not transcribed literally, but rather the tender perceiving of these things in love. One hesitates to use the word feeling because of its commoner associations; but if feeling is "the aroma of pure thinking," then Debussy's music stirs feeling, and Mr. Copeland's playing has feeling.

Of the speed of this playing there is some criticism to be made. Now and again the phrases run away with the strong man rejoicing in the race with fancy. The Spanish music seemed hardly worth the attention Mr. Copeland is said to be giving it.

RECIPROCITY WITH SOUTH AMERICA IS TRADE CONGRESS PLEA

WASHINGTON.—Reciprocity with South American countries was generally advocated by the speakers at Tuesday's session of the Pan-American commercial conference.

Many inquiries pertinent to the selling methods and local trade conditions of various countries were answered by experts attached to the Pan-American Union, and recommendations for trade development also were made to the many representatives of large American manufacturing houses.

Among the speeches made by Latin-American diplomats much interest attached to the address of Senor Parlo, Peruvian minister to the United States, who declared that reciprocity with South American countries would be timely now, and could be accomplished by balancing the admission of agricultural and mineral products from South America into the United States with lower tariffs on the entry of American manufactures into South American republics.

Senor Rojas, Venezuelan minister to the United States, referred to political disturbances in South America.

Senor Arizaga, minister from Ecuador, spoke of the advantages that the opening of the Panama canal would have for countries on the west coast of South America.

"We want to deal with our brothers, not with our cousins across the Atlantic," said J. P. Santa Maria of Buenos Aires. "Send your commercial agents to South America and we will pay you the dividends that England, Germany and France now are receiving."

Lewis Nixon of New York, who headed the United States delegation to the Pan-American conference at Buenos Aires last summer, spoke in favor of making the Panama canal a free highway for all vessels flying any American flag and the extension of coasting laws by treaty to all North, Central and South America.

"What will benefit one of the American states," he said, "will in intimate cooperation benefit all. So I should like to see the fullest reciprocity throughout the hemisphere, with proper safeguards to prevent any one state being used as a sluiceway for European or Asiatic goods to reach the others. Let the home market extend from pole to pole."

CAUCUS IN WEST BRIDGEWATER

WEST BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—The annual citizens caucus was held Tuesday evening at Grange hall with Howard B. Wilbur as chairman and Carroll W. Pearl secretary. Nominations were made for town officers to be voted for at the annual town meeting, March 6.

ELECTRIFYING LINES THROUGH FORESTS IS URGED TO AVOID FIRE

MONTREAL, Que.—The electrification of locomotives running through forest districts as a preventive of fires was urged in a resolution at the meeting of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association here.

By resolution the association decided on longer leases of fish and game preserves for clubs, and the establishment of fish hatcheries by the provincial government.

A strong committee was appointed to investigate ways of securing interprovincial extradition of poachers.

It was decided to hold the next convention in Boston.

The president for 1911 is Geo. H. Richards of Boston, while C. T. E. Usher of the C. P. R. and Dr. Bishop of Boston were elected to the executive committee.

Dr. E. T. Fiume, M. L. A., was chosen vice-president for Quebec and E. T. D. Chambers of Quebec, was re-elected secretary.

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Grand Trunk railway has spent already about \$2,000,000 on the terminals here. This is the amount already paid to contractors on the hotel and station and the expenses in connection with the enlarging of the yards, etc.

MRS. SAGE OFFER FOR CITY ROTUNDA

NEW YORK.—An offer has been made by Mrs. Russell Sage to Mayor Gaynor, Borough President McAneny and Robert W. de Forest, president of the municipal art commission, to defray the cost of restoring the rotunda of the city hall to its original condition, provided that the \$25,000 to be spent be used with the approval of the municipal art commission.

This restoration would be part of a plan of general restoration in line with work already done at her expense in restoring the governors' and council rooms in the historic structure. A committee consisting of Mr. de Forest, Grosvener Atterbury, R. T. H. Halsey, I. N. Phelps-Stokes, Arnold W. Brunner and Frank D. Millet will carry out the plans of Mrs. Sage.

BRIDGEWATER SOCIETY ELECTS

BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—At the annual meeting of the Bridgewater Improvement Society Tuesday evening the following were elected: President, A. H. Hobart; vice-president, Miss E. D. Revere; secretary and treasurer, Miss Sarah Williams.

DOUBLE LEGAL STAMPS FORENOONS

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Houghton & Dutton Co.

NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE.

The Famous Lockhart Mill End Sale

Is again in full swing at our store. The best type of men and women profit by this sale. People who oversee their own affairs and pay strict attention to the household economies, such as those who make up the crowds at the Mill End sales, and they come on business. They come to buy. They need and are glad to get new, standard and staple goods at cost. At these sales the crowds increase with every succeeding season, because the customers are so manifestly and so materially benefited thereby. Present prices will be maintained for the balance of this sale, or until the lots are sold, and as fast as lots are sold others representing equally good values will be substituted.

OUTLINE PROGRAM OF THE LEXINGTON GRANGE FOR YEAR

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Lexington grange 233, P. of H., has issued the following program for 1911:

Feb. 18—Middlesex Central Pomona grange entertained by the local grange; conferring the fifth degree.

Feb. 22—Veterans' night; address by H. F. Lake; patriotic drill.

Feb. 24—Grange dramatics, "Tommy's Wife."

March 8—Address by W. R. Meins on "The Legislature; conferring of first and second degrees."

March 22—Conferring of third and fourth degrees.

April 12—Competitive entertainment between married and unmarried members.

April 19—Patriots' evening; address by Charles M. Gardner, worthy state master.

April 26—Past Lecturers' night; address by Edward S. Payson, Arthur E. Horton, William A. Staples.

May 10—Discussion, "Resolved, that the World Is Growing Better."

May 24—Scotch evening, readings from Burns by Roy W. Hatch.

June 14—Discussion, "Why Useful Birds Should Be Protected and How."

June 28—Annual strawberry festival.

July 12—Surprise program.

Aug. 9—Surprise evening.

Sept. 13—Discussion, "Which Is the Most Useful and Profitable Animal?"

Sept. 27—Address by the Rev. A. H. Wheelock, worthy state chaplain.

Oct. 11—Conferring of first and second degrees; pantomime in charge of Bertha E. Whitaker.

Oct. 25—Conferring of third and fourth degrees.

Nov. 8—Grace's night.

Nov. 22—Thanksgiving entertainment.

Dec. 13—Discussion, "Some Things That Ought to Happen in Our Town and Grange in 1912."

Dec. 27—Drama in charge of Mrs. George F. Reed.

RECOMMEND LAND FOR RESERVATION

The Mt. Everett state reservation commission made public its second annual report today, in which several recommendations are made for the improvement of the Berkshire county reservation.

The commissioners deem it expedient to purchase, in addition to the 815 acres now comprising the reservation, a strip of land over which a highway from the present town road to the reservation can be constructed. Such a highway is necessary, says the report, in order to make the reservation accessible to the public. The commissioners also consider it desirable to purchase a tract of about 150 acres on the north-eastly side of the land already acquired, to bring the reservation down to the line of an old highway. They estimate the cost of both these additional tracts at \$3000.

The commission express the opinion that the county of Berkshire is ready and willing to appropriate necessary funds to construct the highway.

FREE LECTURE ON SEEDS. The next in the winter course of free lectures on horticultural subjects will be given in Horticultural hall, Saturday, Feb. 18 at 2 p. m. The lecturer will be John K. M. L. Farquhar of Boston, who will talk on "Where Seeds Come From." The lecture previously announced for this date by J. H. Hale of Connecticut has been postponed.

ATTEND TUFTS CLUBS CONCERT. The first of the two annual midyear concerts of the Tufts College Glee and Mandolin clubs was held Tuesday evening in Goddard chapel of the college before a large audience.

CHELSEA Y. M. C. A. ADDS 463. The Chelsea Y. M. C. A. campaign to bring the total membership up to 1000 has added 463 members in six days. This is 23 behind what it should be.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

Marvels of Photography.

One of the greatest marvels of photography is the wonderful simplicity to which it has been reduced, when one man, in front of a great public audience, and with all the distractions of describing about 150 lantern pictures, can do so much photographic work as is undertaken by Mr. H. Snowden Ward, F. R. P. S., at his lectures.

He photographs his whole audience by artificial light, by several cameras at once; develops the negatives, makes, develops and finishes positives, and shows them on the great screen; at the same time he develops positive and negative examples of photography in natural colors and produces a great portrait print about six feet by three feet.

All this is done without assistant or dark room, in full view of the audience, and with a constant running comment on the experiment, as well as on the pictures that are shown. It is all done in an hour and three quarters, and is not by any means a solemn session, for Mr. Ward finds time for an occasional laugh at the expense of his subjects, his audience or himself.

The lecture will be given at Tremont Temple tonight at 8:15 o'clock promptly, and next Wednesday as a special matinee at 2:30.

Mr. Snowden Ward delivered this lecture Monday evening at Wellesley to a highly entertained audience.

Mr. Snowden Ward speaks this afternoon on the Canterbury pilgrimages, picturing the incidents with copies of medieval drawings thrown on the screen.

Maclyn Arbuckle has met such success with "The Welcher," the one-act play by Robert H. Davis, that Mr. Davis is reported to be at work upon an amplification of the plot into a full length play. Mr. Arbuckle is appearing in the piece this week at B. F. Keith's theater, Boston.

Among the Americans who have sat for portraits by the princess are Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and Edwin Markham.

In Europe her fame began with her portrait of Louis Kossuth and was increased by that of the German statesman, Windthorst. She painted King Edward VII., Bismarck and Von Moltke, the Emperor of Germany, as also the crown prince and Prince Henry, the Emperor of Austria and the sovereigns of Spain, Italy, Servia, Wurttemberg, Saxony, Baden and Monaco.

Among the matters to be considered at the meeting of the executive council of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade at the Hotel Vendome this afternoon are a number of questions previously turned over to committees.

They include: House bill 472, "an act relative to employment in the night messenger service; whether there should be a consolidation of the Boston Elevated Railway Company and the West End Railway; discussion of House bill 1007, "an act prohibiting gift enterprises; also discussion of "an act relative to the testing and sealing of devices used for the measurement of gas, electricity and water."

A communication from the National Business League of America relative to consular reorganization will also be presented to the meeting by the committee on national legislation.

The executive council will meet for luncheon at 1 p. m. and business will be taken up at 2 o'clock.

QUINCY TO HAVE MERCHANTS' WEEK

QUINCY, Mass.—At a meeting of the Retail Merchants Association Tuesday evening a committee was appointed to make all necessary arrangements for a merchants' week next summer.

The advisability of uniting with the Quincy Board of Trade was referred to a special committee to consider the matter. The association passed a resolution in favor of the "Real Boston" movement which is supported by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Sweeping changes in the constitution of Indiana, recommended by Governor Marshall, and endorsed in a caucus of the Democratic members, have been incorporated in a bill to be presented to the Legislature.

A divided session of the Legislature is the chief feature. According to the plan the first session will last 45 days for the introduction of bills. Then the Legislature is to adjourn for 90 days and reconvene for 90 days for action on the bills introduced at the first session.

INSURGENTS VOTE FOR KERNAN. ALBANY, N. Y.—The Democratic insurgents today voted for John D. Kernan in the joint ballot for United States senator, but no choice was made. William F. Sweeney, Tammany candidate, received 81 votes, 11 less than required.

ANDOVER-EXETER TOPIC GIVEN. ANDOVER, Mass.—Neutralization of the Panama canal will be the topic for the annual debate between Phillips Andover and Phillips Exeter academics this year. Exeter will have the choice of sides this year.

PRINCESS IS HERE WHO HAS PAINTED ROYAL PORTRAITS

Titled Artist to Visit the Art Museum While in This City and Meet People Prominent in Social Circles.

Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy, portrait painter for whom prominent persons all over the world and many members of royal families have sat, is in Boston at the Hotel Lenox, where she expects to remain until Monday.

While here the princess plans to visit the art museum and as many other sights of the city as time permits. She expects to entertain or be entertained by Mrs. John L. Gardner, with whom she has had some correspondence, and to give a reception to Chickering Williams, whose portrait she has painted.

The princess will be the guest of honor at a dinner this evening at the home of Professor Percival Lowell of Harvard. After the dinner the princess will attend the opera at the performance of "Manon."

In New York she has a studio in the Hotel Plaza. In the summer Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy occupies her European home on the Riviera, Chateau St. Jean, in the village of St. Jean, between Nice and Monte Carlo. She comes of the Hungarian family Parlaghy, and married the late Russian Prince Lwoff, a member of the royal line.

The artist takes especial pride in the possession of an engraved-resolution of thanks voted by the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History for her gift thereto of the portrait by herself of Joseph H. Choate, a founder and trustee of this institution.

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COUNCIL OF STATE BOARD OF TRADE TO DISCUSS BILLS

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HARD TO OBTAIN TEACHERS FOR THE TORONTO SCHOOLS

TORONTO, Ont.—It is becoming difficult to obtain competent women teachers for the public schools here, and for some time it has been hard to get properly qualified men teachers at the salaries paid.

Whereas, a few years ago, teachers would remain on the waiting list as long as nine months before their services were required, so numerous were the applications received, within the year this time has been reduced to four months and now there are only seven or eight occasional teachers left on the list. A possible solution of the difficulty, in the chief inspector's opinion, would be to provide for a more rapid increase of salaries in the early years of the teachers' engagement with the board.

It was said by the inspector that out of seven men recently appointed by the board of education to places in the schools, four had not accepted because of better offers from other quarters. Another regulation rejects all applicants more than 35 years old.

The board of inspectors is engaged in an effort to solve the entire problem.

AUDITOR CLARKE ASKED TO RESIGN

MANILA.—Governor General Forbes has demanded the resignation of Auditor Clarke of the Philippine government but the latter declines to comply. The breach between the two arose over investigations of a contract for catering to the Philippine General Assembly which the auditor and Governor each started independently, whereupon the auditor is said to have issued peremptory orders to his subordinates that no information should be given to the Forbes investigators.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of War Dickinson denied Tuesday that he had asked for Mr. Clarke's resignation, and as the auditor is appointed by the secretary of war it is not thought here that Governor General Forbes could force him out.

MARTIAL LAW IN ALL NICARAGUA

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—A council of war has been appointed to investigate the explosion which occurred on Tuesday in the ammunition barracks within the grounds of the presidential palace.

It is believed that the investigation will be of a sweeping nature, for the opinion is held that there is a widespread plot against the administration. Nicaragua is now under martial law, but Congress will continue its sessions.

When it was found that a vast quantity of arms and ammunition would be destroyed by the fire which followed the first explosion, President Estrada sent a cablegram to New York, ordering 5000 rifles, 10 Maxim and 2,000,000 cartridges. This was an indication of how he viewed the situation.

The Art Of Home Furnishing

EVERYBODY SHOULD know it is not the AMOUNT of MONEY they spend which makes the home cozy and artistic, but it is the WAY in which they spend it. We have these novel, exclusive effects at moderate cost.

We invite correspondence and inspection of our stock, offer sketches, samples of fabrics and estimates in prospective customers.

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FROM THE LIBRARY ALCOVE

Reference Room Offers Great Resources for the Public Use—By Sam Walter Foss.

It has long been the conviction of this Alcorn that the resources of the reference room of a public library are almost unknown to the reading public. If these resources were known, the room, instead of being empty or containing two or three investigators, would be thronged and overflowing.

As far as the matter of facts, figures, statistics and all kinds of information are concerned, the reference room can furnish an education to all who know how, or will take the pains to learn how, to use its material.

A very practical lecture upon "How to Use a Reference Room" has just been given before the Somerville teachers by Miss Mary S. Woodman, school librarian, who is delivering to the teachers a series of lectures on the "Resources of the Public Library and How to Use Them."

It is a matter of happy omen that the teachers are eager to learn these facts. They will communicate the information they receive to the scholars, and it is hoped that the influence of one reference room, at least, may be increased many fold. What applies to one reference room will largely apply to another, and perhaps some of the ideas of Miss Woodman, if set down in this Alcorn, may be the means of doing much good in other localities.

Before giving any hints of her own, Miss Woodman calls attention to the "Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books" by Alice Bertha Kroeger. This book in itself is an invaluable one, and if no other help to the knowledge of a reference room can be procured this work should start the earnest inquirer in the right direction.

It is very natural to begin with the dictionaries. It is difficult for one to tell which is the best dictionary, but there is magic in the name of Webster. Like the Old Farmers Almanac, Webster's Dictionary has become a great tradition. Webster's New International Dictionary is certainly a work of great value, and whatever other dictionary is thrust upon people most of them demand Webster.

The Century Dictionary is a great work, and now that the two supplementary volumes are published it is just at present, the most modern of all dictionaries.

The Standard is in two volumes, encyclopedic in character, giving fuller explanation of things than is usual in a dictionary, and it contains some words not to be found in other dictionaries.

Murray's Dictionary, which has been in the process of publication for many years, and is not yet completed, is intended to be the definitive dictionary of the English language. It aims to give a complete account of every English word in use during the last 700 years. It is a dictionary for students and for specialists in philology.

In addition to these dictionaries, every well-equipped reference room has French, German, Scottish, Dutch, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Esperanto dictionaries. There are also dictionaries of art, sciences, music, chemistry, electricity, mechanics, besides the thesaurus and rhyming dictionary. There is also a dictionary of slang and colloquial English, both of which would better not be offered to the juveniles.

The subject of encyclopedias is one about which every librarian is consulted. Miss Woodman finds that the New International is the best for reference.

The Americana covers much the same ground, and is fuller on scientific subjects.

The Britannica is really a great work. It is the only encyclopedia that makes pretension to literary merit. It devotes, however, a disproportionate amount of space to British subjects and not enough to American; but in the new edition of the Britannica it is claimed that this defect has been remedied. The work is dedicated to his majesty, King George V. and to President William H. Taft. In this way the publishers intend to show their purpose to make the New Britannica universal and not insular. It is claimed to be a good American encyclopedia. It is not popular, however, with children.

Nelson's loose-leaf encyclopedia is concise and practical. By the insertion of loose leaves from time to time it keeps up to date. Chamberlain's various young folks encyclopedias are especially useful for school children.

There are few, unless they have made a special study of the subject, who realize the vast amount of information to be found in the year books and almanacs. The World Almanac is a wonderful publication. Information can be found in this work that the reference librarian, frequently, can find nowhere else. So full of information is this publication that if one were to be thrown upon a desert island with only 10 books, he, perhaps, could do no better than to select the World Almanac as one.

The Statesman's year book is an English publication and covers more ground with less detail than the World Almanac. It gives 350 pages to the British empire, 200 to the United States and 750 to other countries.

Whittaker's almanac does for Great Britain and her colonies what the World Almanac does for America.

The American year book is a record of events and progress for the previous 12 months under the heads of history and law, government and administration, economic and social questions, industries and occupations, science and engineering, the humanities etc.

The Massachusetts year book gives the postoffice, banks, newspapers, etc., of the state and detailed information in regard to the cities and towns, city officers, school teachers and heads of departments. Many of the other states of the union also publish year books.

It is a matter of great surprise to people who look into the subject for the first time to learn what vast information can be extracted from old magazines. Facts which cannot possibly be found anywhere else can be frequently discovered in these publications. Of course the old magazines would be practically dead lumber upon the shelves of public libraries if there were not various indexes published by which the treasures contained in them may be unearthed.

"Poole's Index" is the one perhaps most familiar to the public. It was first brought out in 1882 by William F. Poole, and is still continued under the able editorship of William J. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College. It indexes 232 subjects, giving volume and page. This work was supplemented every five years up to 1902, since then it has been brought out by Mr. Fletcher under the title of "The Annual Literary Index." This includes, besides the magazine index, an index to many books and essays of the year.

Contemporaneous with this publication from 1900 to the present time is the "Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature." This publication is cumulative, coming

NEW WORSTED MILLS GOING UP AT LAWRENCE



Started last July, the plant is due to be completed next October. It will employ about 1200 hands and has a capital of \$1,500,000.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Another large textile factory, now in the process of erection in this city on South Broadway, is to be known as the Usvoco Mills and has been leased to the United States Worsted Company for a period of 20 years.

The mills embrace an area of 51,000 square feet between the Boston & Maine railroad and South Broadway and from the Merrimack river to the south canal. In height the building will be seven stories. A feature of the new plant is the fact that it will be driven entirely by electric power, generated by paddle wheels in the canal.

It is expected that about 1200 workers will find employment amid the whirring

machinery. Local help will be given the preference. Officials of the new mill have announced that they will not employ children under 18 years of age.

Work on the mills was started in July, 1910, and it is planned to have the plant completed next October. The structure will require 3,500,000 brick and many tons of iron and steel.

The frontage on South Broadway will be occupied on the lower floor by the administration offices, and they will be surrounded by the designing, pattern, sample and shipping rooms. Nothing but the production of the worsted goods will be undertaken here, the output to be taken to the Lawrence Dye Works.

The Usvoco Mills are capitalized for \$1,500,000. Ivar L. Sjostrom, president

of the corporation, has offices in Lawrence and resides in North Andover. He is vice-president of the United States Worsted Company, with head offices in New York city.

Officials of the new mills follow the policy that better results are obtained by transporting goods from one factory to another for the different processes than by having the entire work accomplished under one roof. By doing this the mills aim to keep the employees at their source of livelihood regularly and to avoid dull periods.

The factory in Lawrence is one of a chain controlled by the parent company. The other plants are the Muskegeton at Lowell the Iroquois at Saugus and the Tinkham at Harrisville, R. I.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the business done by the postal savings banks during the first month of operation.

INDIANAPOLIS STAR.—The liberal patronage of the experimental postal savings banks during a month's trial is an interesting development. Doubt was felt in many quarters as to the immediate success of this savings system, and was entertained by the government itself, as was shown by its decision to establish a few banks at a time in order to test the demand. It was thought by some that the low rate of interest would deter thrifty people from placing their money in these government depositories, and that the saving disposition of people who were not looking out for the largest possible returns for their money was not sufficiently developed to lead many to patronize the new banks.

WASHINGTON HERALD.—The postal savings banks have yet to show their wisdom and utility as against the assertion that private institutions are more in keeping with the principles of our government, as well as much better for a people who are to be trained in the habits of self-dependence, instead of relying upon a paternal government to look after their personal welfare.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.) PALLADIUM.—Much of the success of this nation is dependable upon the thrift of its people and if the postal savings banks encourage the saving of money they should be advertised widely, and their value pointed out whenever an opportunity presents itself.

CHICAGO POST.—Uncle Sam is not called upon to boost his bank with the energy of a private banker, for he is not in the competitive game at all, but he should at least boost his bank with the

same energy that he boosts the recruiting service of the army and navy.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN.—The postmaster-general is expressing gratification over the exhibit for the new postal savings banks during their initial month. Their aggregate deposits amount to about \$60,000. There were 48 of these banks of postoffices receiving deposits during January, or one for each state, and the average for each is around \$1200. This is at the rate of about \$720,000 a year for all the banks, or \$7,200,000 in 10 years, or \$3,600,000 in five years. To complete the Panama canal within five years, as planned, the government must raise around \$200,000,000 by bond issues. If the canal is to be fortified, as advised by President Taft, canal bond issues must rise to the vicinity of \$300,000,000. What of the likelihood that the government will be able to get this money from the postal savings banks?

FALL RIVER (Mass.) HERALD.—The banks have not been harmed as they professed to believe they would be prior to the passage of the bill making the postal banks possible. A large majority of the depositors, the reports show, were from the immigrant class, thereby bringing into circulation money that otherwise would be shipped abroad or hoarded at home. Viewed in any light, the first month's showing is very satisfactory and bears out the predictions of those who urged the postal banks' establishment in the United States.

LYNN (Mass.) NEWS.—Reports of the operation of the banks in January, the first month of their existence, is gratifying and shows that the system is so simple that all can comprehend it and confirms the postal authorities in their firm belief that the banks will be used and appreciated.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

A HEN'S PROPENSITY.—"No other business in the world could possibly be conducted on the methods of the hen in the egg industry." "Why not?" "Because she lays down on the job,"—Baltimore American.

ONLY ONE CLUE.—Stranger—Yes, I have the general location of my friend's building, and the name of the street, but I can't find the place.

Citizen—Haven't you anything more definite? Stranger—Nothing except the architect's print of how the finished building would look.—Spokane Chronicle.

SCORE WAS A TIE.—"I went to a grand opera last night." "How was the score?" "When I left the trombone player had a slight lead, but the drummer was making him extend himself."—Washington Herald.

PRICE FOR TRANSLATION.—Student—I want a pony on Horace. Bookseller—Here you are, sir. Student—Is this a free translation? Bookseller—No; these handy literals come at 50 cents each.—Toledo Blade.

SENTIMENT LACKING!—The Sentimental One—The beautiful beach was covered with shells this morning.

The Practical One—Yes, it's a shame to allow them to eat peanuts down there.—Spokane Chronicle.

ON BARGAIN DAY.—Gentleman—Er—where can I find the silk counter? Floorwalker—Third battle to the right.—Judge.

EDITOR'S DECREE.—"You didn't print my hailstone story." "Nix." "And why not?"

"Hailstone stories must be accompanied by a reasonable number of hen eggs, not necessarily for publication, but merely as a guarantee of good faith."—Washington Herald.

VALUELESS TOIL.—Blossie—Scribbler has had no less than nine plays rejected.

Slobbs—What is he doing now? Blossie—Writing essays on the decline of the drama.—Philadelphia Record.

WORDS OF THE WISE.—The candidate (having quoted the words of an eminent statesman in support of an argument.—And, mind you, these are not my words. This is not merely my opinion. These are the words of a man who knows what he's talking about.—London Sketch.

UNDER OTHER AUSPICES.—"Is your magazine going to pay any attention to this forthcoming eclipse of the sun?" "Should say not. Another magazine is conducting it."—Washington Herald.

HAVERHILL PATRONS OF BOSTON & MAINE ASK BETTER SERVICE

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Backed by the Haverhill Board of Trade local patrons of the Boston & Maine railroad are seeking more adequate accommodation to and from Boston.

A three-track road from Boston to Reading, to aid suburban traffic and let the fast trains through, is urged.

A train leaving Haverhill at 7:53 a. m. is on time until it reaches Wakefield, where it is held up by locals and arrives in Boston late, it is claimed. Haverhill people have sought unsuccessfully to have this train leave a few minutes earlier. Shoe salarman in Haverhill who go to Brockton and others who desire to leave South station about 8 o'clock, are held up with the 7:53 train late.

Express trains run in the middle of the day when few of the regular patrons are traveling. It is charged. There are 27 trains to Boston and 28 from here each day, which would seem sufficient, but the schedule does not meet approval. Leaving Boston at night is an express at 4:30 o'clock and a train at 5:14 o'clock, which reach Haverhill in an hour. Haverhill patrons want a train which would arrive about 6 o'clock. There was a train at 4:53 o'clock out of Boston, but it was taken off.

MUSICAL AT UNION CHURCH.—Under the auspices of the Woman's Association of Union church, corner Columbus avenue and West Newton street, the Harvard quartet, assisted by Ada M. Phillips, entertained a large audience last evening with a well chosen musical program. Following is the program: "Call to Arms," Hosmer, quartet; "Atkinson's Tavern," Mrs. Phillips; "The Mighty Deep," Jude, J. L. Thomas; "Old English Ballad," quartet; "The Little Girl," Davis, Mrs. Phillips; "The Heart of a Sailor," Adams, W. B. Phillips; "Recollection," Scott, quartet; selected reading, Mrs. Phillips; "His Picture of Her," Warren, Lester Bartlett; "Evening Song," Loring, quartet.

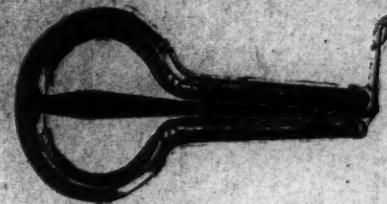
PUBLIC ENTERTAINERS.—ELIZABETH POOLER RICE, READER OF PLAYS. Pitt F. Parker, Mgr., 101 Tremont st., Boston.

Dear Boys:

Our Friendship for you is so great that we have made a SPECIAL DEPARTMENT for the SALE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS all HAPPY BOYS ENJOY PLAYING.

We have the most wonderful

JEWS-HARPS For Five Cents



The BEST OCARINAS, some boys call them Sweet Potatoes, for TWENTY CENTS.



KAZOOS for TEN CENTS.

HARMONICAS as low in price as 10 Cents

We publish a CATALOG describing these various Instruments, and will send one to any BOY who wishes to write for it.

It is BETTER to CALL at our STORE and see the STOCK.

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY

150 Tremont St. (Cor. West St.) BOSTON, MASS.

VARIED COSTUMES MARK CARNIVAL IN SYMPHONY HALL

New England Conservatory of Music Students Give Program of Dances Before Large Audience.

Symphony hall presented a pretty scene Tuesday evening on the occasion of the annual costume carnival of the students of the New England Conservatory of Music. Upwards of 1000 young men and women were on the floor in costumes of great variety and the balconies were filled with spectators.

The orchestra played Meyerbeer's Coronation march as the opening number and from then until the close there was a constant succession of dances. A St. Valentine dance was presented by a group of young men and women, Miss Edna Bower gave a Hindu idyll, the Misses Catherine and Frances McDonnell appeared as Tempest and Sunshine, Miss Lola Villiers danced the "Spirit of the Forest." The followed Hungarian and Tyrolean dances.

The winners of prizes and their costumes were as follows: Most artistic, Miss Sara Dunby, "confederate girl," and Armand Fortin, "Indian prince," most historical, Miss Virginia Tanner, "Russian princess," and Charles Dennee, "Charles I.," most original, Miss Elizabeth Sise, "twelfth century," and Charles C. Balcom, "King Sol," special, Miss Marion Boyce, "Spanish gypsy," and Virgil Wardwell, "Huguenot."

FAVORS A WOMAN ON SCHOOL BOARD

A change in the law so as to provide that at least one member of the school committee shall be a woman was proposed to the members of the School Voters League by former Mayor Josiah Quincy Tuesday evening at a meeting at Jacob Sleeper hall.

Other speakers were Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, a former member of the school board of that city; Dr. Ellwood P. Cubberley of the department of education of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, and Adelbert L. Safford, superintendent of schools of Chelsea.

CHURCH CARNIVAL PLANNED.

MILTON, Mass.—A mock trial, exhibition of arts and crafts work, luncheons, sales, and an amateur play are included in the program of the carnival which will be opened at the East Congregational church, Adams street, East Milton, Wednesday, Feb. 15, and will close Saturday night. The Rev. Arthur Eugene Gregg is pastor of the church and Austin W. Greene is chairman of the carnival committee.

MUSIC NOTES.

John Hermann Loud will be the soloist at the eleventh organ recital of the New England chapter of the American Guild of Organists, Eliot church, Newton, tomorrow evening. J. Garfield Stone, tenor soloist of the Eliot church, will assist.

Thomas W. Cotton, baritone, will give a song recital at St. Marys Episcopal church, Uphams Corner, on Saturday evening, Feb. 18.

Will recite "THE PIPER." Mrs. Christabel W. Kilder will recite "The Piper" at the Park Street church tonight.

GOVERNOR URGES HARDWARE MEN TO HELP BOSTON

Hardware men of New England were appealed to by Governor Foss for their cooperation in making a Greater Boston in a speech at the New England Iron and Hardware Association's annual dinner at the Hotel Vendome on Tuesday night.

The Governor also said that reciprocity would be extended to Mexico, the South American states and eventually to the whole world after Canada.

Among the speakers were Edward A. Loomis, president of the organization; Adam Bede of Duluth, Minn., and the Rev. A. Z. Conrad of the Park Street church. William B. Wilcutt was toastmaster.

MEDALS FOR DORCHESTER MEN.

Edward Corbett of 18 Middleton street, Dorchester, and Leo Mooney of 74 Idaho street, Dorchester, were awarded Lincoln medals at the public meeting of the Animal Rescue League in the Park Street church Tuesday. Edward Corbett rescued a dog from tormentors and Leo Mooney climbed a tall tree to save a cat that had been there over night in a storm.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director Regular Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

Tonight at 8. MANON. Mmes. Alda, Savage, Swartz, Roberts, De Lavin; MM. Clement (debut), Fornari, Marcondes, Devaux, Letol, Tavecchia, Strocco, Huddy, Cond. Andre-Caplet.

Friday, Feb. 17, at 8. TOSCA. Mmes. Melis, G. Fisher; MM. Ganducci (debut), Baklanoff, Perali, Tavecchia, Giaccone, Pulcini, Strocco. Cond. Morano.

In response to a great number of requests the management has decided to give another matinee performance of HANSEL AND GRATEL, that the children may have an opportunity to hear this beautiful fairy opera. The performance will be repeated on Sat. Mar. Feb. 18, at 2, preceded by L'ENFANT PRODIGE.

Sat. Eve. Feb. 18, at 8, at popular prices from 50c to \$3.50. THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST. Mmes. Melis, Leveroni; MM. Constantino, Polesse, Gilla, Gantvoort, Blanchard, Marcondes, Fornari, Devaux, Perali, Pulcini, Strocco, Giaccone, Montella, Tavecchia, Sandrini, Ghidini. Cond. Cond.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 23, AT 8.

ISADORA DUNCAN

With the

New York Symphony Orchestra

WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor

In an Entirely New Bach-Wagner Program.

Reserved Seats \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00.

On Sale Now.

Seats on sale at Box Office and Downtown ticket office, 177 Tremont street (Eastern Talking Machine Co.)

MARON & HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

NIELSEN

Sings exclusively for the

COLUMBIA

Hear her new records at

Columbia Phonograph Company

174 Tremont St., Boston. Distributors.

Or at any Columbia Dealers.

Tremont Temple Today

The Canterbury Pilgrimage, 7:30 P. M.

The Marvels of Photography—Grand

Historic Entertainment—8:15 P. M.

In series of Popular Fictional Lectures

F. H. P. Adams

SLON to 25c. Next Wednesday evening, special school matinee of the Marvels of Photography, and illustrated lecture—song recital: Shakespeare's Merry England and the songs with music of the old time by Alex. J. Carter Bartlett and others.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

STUDY MUSIC IN PARIS

American pupils should take advantage of the presence in Paris of MR. A. J. GOODRICH, Address, 4 Square St. Ferdinand, Rue St. Ferdinand, Paris, to study harmony and composition. Singing and piano playing are indefinite accomplishments without the study of the Theory of Music on which they are based. As Americans expect to make American careers they should study theory in English.

THE DE RENZI METHOD OF SINGING

HOWELL SCHOOL OF LYRIC AND DRAMATIC ART Caroline Woods-Howell, Directress 30 Huntington Ave., Boston, 615 Main St., Worcester.

CLARA TIPPETT

Teacher of Singing 312 Pierce bldg., Boston.

PORTLAND, ME., WEDNESDAY

GRACE M. HORN, Assistant.

Home address, 12 Phillips st., Watertown, Mass.

THEODORE SCHROEDER

VOICE CULTURE

From First Rudiments to Artistic Finish.

Studio—Huntington Chambers, Boston. Write for Prospectus.

Willard Flint

Eminent authority on Voice Training and Interpretation. Nearly 20 years' experience divided between teaching and singing with the best choral societies in the country.

Studio, 160 Boylston St., Boston

EARL CARTWRIGHT

BARITONE

Studio: LANG STUDIOS, Boston

Management Walter B. Anderson.

5 West 20th St., New York City.

ARTHUR TRAYER

TEACHER OF SINGING

55 PIERCE BUILDING.

MISS LOUISE KELLOGG

TEACHER OF SINGING.

Pupil of Paul Lherie, 3 Fifth Ave. Conservatoire de Paris, New York City.

Teacher and Soloist. Phone 494-3.

5 Park Pl., Newtonville, Mass.

Lillian French Read, Soprano

Engagements and pupils accepted, 207 W. 62nd St., Chicago; phone Normal 1872.

CLARENCE MELVILLE CHASE

TEACHER OF PIANOFORTE PLAYING.

415 Pierce bldg., Copley sq., Boston.

VIOLIN

Rapid Method of Instruction. FLORENCE REID, 128 Huntington Ave.

MISS EDITH ROBBINS

TEACHER OF PIANOFORTE.

GABRIEL HALL, BOSTON.

ALBERT L. WALKER, teacher of voice and organ.

720 Boylston st., Boston, Tues. p. m.; other days Lawrence bldg., Waltham.

LUTHER O. EMERSON,

TEACHER OF PIANO, 600 Huntington Chambers, Boston.

CARL WEBSTER, 'Cellist

STUDIO, 218 TREMONT ST.

MUSICAL ARTISTS

GEORGE Distinguished American

Concert Tenor, Address

600 Woodman Ave., Chicago.

Advertising Thermometers

Where do you keep yours? In the frigid atmosphere of ultra-conservatism? In the lukewarm air of spasmodic publicity? Or have you it so placed that it registers the satisfying warmth of business growth and prestige from persistent and well planned Advertising? Those who are cold or lukewarm on the subject of advertising might well reflect upon the fact that the right kind of publicity is a modern economic law—essential, inexorable, productive.

Competition, the law of supply and demand and many minor influences force the manufacturer and seller to find an immediate market. Advertising is the quickest, straightest and most productive channel in this commerce. Then

The Time Must Be Right

The Policy Must Be Right

The Goods Must Be Right

The Mediums Right

The Publicity Must Be Persistent

Call to mind the vast throng of advertisers forging to the fore and extending their business. Then remember that they have accomplished this growth and gained their strength through the right kind of publicity. However, they know advertising is no Aladdin's lamp—no magic wand bringing a shower of gold and profits. They know that it is simply this—that they must seek custom, must show the public they want it, must give good merchandise, and prompt service. If they do those things thoroughly and tell the public about their service persistently they reap the benefits of advertising. That is about all there is to it.

But the wrong part of advertising is not getting in the right mediums with the right methods.

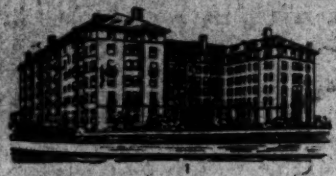
Now The Monitor is preeminently the medium for the right kind of publicity. It accepts only reliable advertising.

It directs the attention of its interesting and prosperous readers to Monitor advertising.

It brings good business to reputable, successful advertisers.

Representative advertisers using The Monitor neither blow hot nor cold. They are persistent advertisers. They are using the right kind of publicity, in the right kind of a medium. Their advertising thermometer reads RESULTS. What does yours say?

Leading Hotels, Restaurants and Cafes



Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up
Room with Bath, \$3.00 and up
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PERMANENT GUESTS

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

The Coolidge

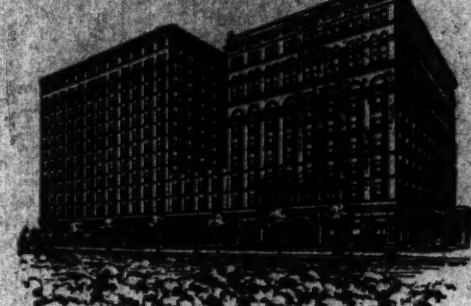
Sewall Av. and Stearns Rd. Brookline
(Near Coolidge Corner)

Served by four trolley lines and the Longwood station of the Boston & Albany Road, this well-known hotel offers a delightful home in Boston's celebrated suburb.

Suites of one to four rooms with bath and long distance telephone, furnished or unfurnished, may be taken by lease or at transient rates.

American plan cafe.
Superior Cuisine and Service
Guaranteed

Tel. Brookline 7748.
P. F. BRINE, Mgr.



Congress Hotel and Annex CHICAGO

FRONTING ON LAKE FRONT AND MICHIGAN BOULEVARD.
Standard and service first class in all respects. Magnificent restaurants. European plan. Prices reasonable. Reservations by mail or wire always receive careful attention.

Martha Washington

New York's

Exclusive Woman's

Hotel

29 East 29th Street,
Near 5th Ave.

Restaurant and Tea
Room for men and
women.

Rates, \$1.50 and Up

Convenient to sub-
way and cross town
car lines. Center of
Theater and Shop-
ping District.

European Plan
A. W. RAGAN, Mgr.

Belleclaire Hotel

77th Street and
Broadway,
N. Y.

Subway Station at
76th Street

Home-like Facilities,
Excellent Cuisine,
Attentive Service.

Write for our Book-
let "Belleclaire
Doings."

Klmer F. Woodbury,
Manager.

Hotel Graystone

66 GEARY ST. IN THE HEART OF
SAN FRANCISCO

I. B. SLOCUM, Manager.

A family hotel notable
for a quiet air of domes-
ticity and a homelike
atmosphere.

Arnell & Spangenberg,
Lakewood, N. J.



1501 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE

Very desirable 3-room suite to sublet,
with privilege of renewal.

ARTHUR L. RACE, Proprietor.

THE MONITOR'S
CLEAN ADVERTISING
IS READ BY
AN APPRECIATIVE PUBLIC.

THE SHOREHAM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

European Plan

Absolutely Fireproof

Within five minutes' walk of the White
House, Treasury, State, War and Navy
Departments.

JOHN T. DEVINE, Proprietor

PHOTEL PURITAN

Commonwealth Ave.,
BOSTON.

The Distinctive Boston House

Interesting booklet and guide to Bos-
ton and vicinity mailed on request.

C. S. COSTELLO, Mgr.

Old Point Comfort Hotel Chamberlin

BOATING, BATHING, FISHING,
SAILING, ORCHESTRA,
TENNIS, GOLF.

Delightful sea view. Casino.

FORTRESS MONROE. Largest
Military Post on the Atlantic
Coast.

HAMPTON ROADS, the Rendez-
vous of the Nation's Warships.

Special weekly rates June to October.

Booklets at Managers, 248 Wash. St.,
and Raymond & Whitcomb, 308 Wash.
St. Or address GEO. P. ADAMS,
Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

Hotel Westminster

Copley Square - BOSTON

C. A. GLEASON

"The City Care Forgot" Quaint Historic NEW ORLEANS

America's Convention and
Carnival City.

St. Charles Hotel

Completely rehabilitated and under
new management.

European Plan. Modern. Fireproof.

A well ordered hotel for a discrim-
inating public traveling either for
business or pleasure.

Send for booklet.

ALFRED H. AMEL, V.P. and Gen. Mgr.
(Lately Asst. Mgr. Waldorf-Astoria.)

St. George's House Hotel

HONG KONG.

The only American owned hotel in the
city. Above the noise and heat and below
the fog. Surrounded by gardens. Magnif-
icent views of hills and harbor. Eight min-
utes from the landing and the shipping dis-
trict. Literature kept on file. Telegraphy
address, LOSSIUS. (Mrs.) AGNES M.
LOSSIUS, Proprietress.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

Business Men and Women

With particular ideas of cooking and
service, enjoy their meals here because
we serve only the best of everything,
and our culinary department is in
charge of one of the best chefs in
Boston.

GRIDLEY'S

211-243 WASHINGTON ST.,
15 COURT SQUARE.

When in Chicago

Dainty Home Cooked Meals served at
Table. 6 C.H. 10c

Carriabie Luncheon 50c

Shop Business Luncheon 35c

No. 6 East Sunday Dinner, ex-
ceptionally inviting.

Madison St. 12 to 4..... 50c

A Luncheon Place

where food and service tempt
the exacting taste, but do not
tax the purse.

10 to 6 on week days.

American Luncheon and Tea Rooms

1644 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

WHEN IN SEATTLE

VISIT

MARYLAND

DAIRY

LUNCHEON

100 Columbia St.
and
343 Third Avenue,
SEATTLE,
WASH.

The publication carrying
the highest class of com-
mercial advertising is an
excellent paper for bring-
ing business to hotels

THE MONITOR carries high-
class HOTELS and commercial
advertising with PAYING RESULTS

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER MAY HAVE WORLD FOR MARKET

C. F. Pretty, Vancouver, Says
Largest Body of Heavy
Wood on Continent Is
Found on Pacific Slope.

LOGGING IS CHEAP

VICTORIA, B. C.—In an interview
published in the British periodical, Can-
ada, C. F. Pretty of Vancouver gives the
following particulars dealing with the
lumber industry in British Columbia:

"There are few pieces of timber in
British Columbia that you cannot make
money out of. Even the poorest will
work out in a few years to give a profit,
provided that it is properly handled.
There is no question at all about the
profit to be made from timber in the
province, provided that the companies
have acquired good tracts of timber and
furnish sufficient capital for the con-
struction of modern mills and for
operations."

"The management must be undertaken
by men who understand the business,
either in Canada or the United States.
The financial part may be taken by the
promoter in London, but there must be
at least two good directors with power
to look after the business on the spot,
and one thoroughly competent man to
manage the mills."

"North America, with its 90,000,000
inhabitants, uses 600 feet board measure
per capita, and as the most progressive
continent in the world is by many times
the largest consumer of lumber."

"It is in the woods used for structural
and other similar purposes in Canada—
pines, fir, spruce, hemlock and cedar—
that great fortunes have been made and
are to be made. In the eastern provinces
of Canada there is still a large acreage
of timber, principally spruce, but the
amount carried to the acre is comparatively
small, and the timber, generally
speaking, is not large enough for such
purposes as I have alluded to, the
size being more suitable for pulp-wood."

In the prairie provinces there are
practically none of these woods left. In
the states and the south there is a strip
of yellow pine, but at the present rate
of cutting this will be completely ex-
hausted in seven years' time."

"The only body of timber of any size
and quality left on the continent is on
the Pacific slope. The most accessible
limits of the state of Washington have
already been cut, and most of the re-
maining are in the hands of men who
are holding for a rise."

"Some of the Washington mill owners,
however, are already turning to British

Columbia for their logs; while lumber-
men from all parts of the states in
Canada have purchased holdings in the
province, realizing the rapidly increas-
ing value of the timber there.

"In the year 1890, practically no tim-
ber was taken up in British Columbia.
Today there are licenses and leases cov-
ering 27,000 square miles supposed to
contain timber; and although there is
much of this that will not be cut over,
nevertheless this covers all the best tim-
ber land in British Columbia granted by
the provincial government."

"It is safe to say that practically all
of the best timber held by the Domini-
on government has been taken up also,
and both governments have withdrawn
all timber from the market."

"While British Columbia has consid-
erable of the finest timber in the world,
its acreage, like that of Washington
and Oregon, has been much over-esti-
mated, as the coast is rough and moun-
tainous, and the interior is either prairie
or covered with a small growth of
poplar and balsam; so that parties who
are in a position to get and hold a
small tract of our timber land will in
a few years realize a handsome profit."

"A combination of circumstances has
just given us the market for our timber.
With British Columbia, the western ter-
ritories of the Canadian Pacific, Grand
Trunk Pacific, and the Canadian North-
ern railways, and with the Great North-
ern railway coming in from the states,
our lumber will be carried to every part
of the continent."

"The rapid development of the prairie
provinces in itself guarantees an ever-
increasing demand. Our position on the
Pacific ocean, is of the very greatest
value from an export point of view."

"Vancouver is destined to be the great
shipping and commercial port of the
Pacific ocean, for the millions of people
of the Orient are fast awakening to
modern industry and commerce. Besides
this fact and the existence of the rail-
roads, the completion of the Panama
canal will greatly cheapen transportation
to the eastern states and the old world.
In fact, we shall then have the whole
world for our market."

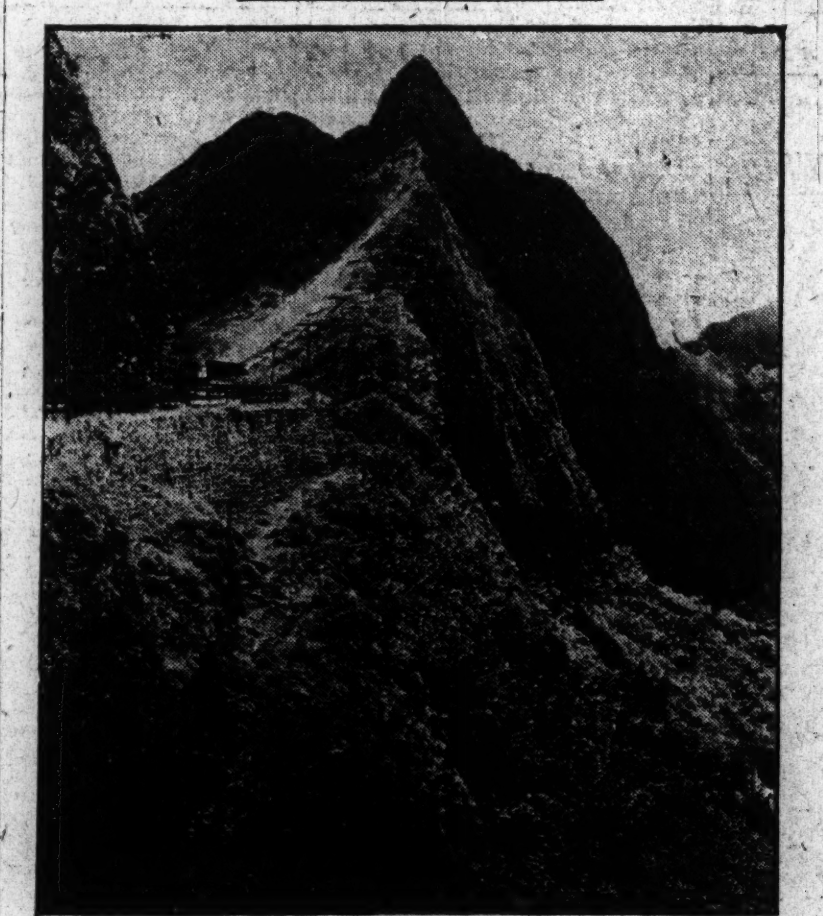
"The wonderful climate enjoyed by
British Columbia has given us timber
which for size, length, quality, and heav-
iness can be matched nowhere else in the
world. British Columbia's 3,000 miles of
coast line, with its many inlets, rivers
and islands, on the shores of which tim-
ber grows plentifully, makes logging
cheap and easy; while mills can be built
right at the timber."

CONNECTING LAKE SYSTEM BY TUBES

DOLFA, Cal.—To utilize a chain of
lakes for a series of storage reservoirs is
the object of a novel enterprise in
engineering now under way in Lake Val-
ley, which will have the double object
of storing water and furnishing great
pressure for the development of elec-
tricity.

If the experiment is a success, the
lakes will be connected so that instead
of a long line of pipe, the system will
consist of a chain of lakes, some of
which will be connected by tunnels run in the solid
rock.

VOLCANOES TO REAR CRATERS IN HAWAII'S NATIONAL PARK



ONE OF THE HISTORIC PEAKS IN HONOLULU.
Standing at the head of the Nuuanu valley within the city, a historic tablet has
been placed on it by native women.

HONOLULU—Veneration of the Ha-
waiians for their mountains is shown in
the draft of a bill which Governor Frear
has forwarded to the secretary of the
interior to establish the Kilaua National
park on the island of Hawaii.

It is understood the measure will be
introduced in Congress shortly by Dele-
gate Kalaniana'ole. It is drafted along
lines of similar acts passed by Congress,
more particularly those relating to the
Yellowstone National park.

It is proposed to create a park to in-
clude the two large active volcanoes,
Kilaua and Mokuawewe, the latter be-
ing at the summit of the high moun-
tain Mauna Loa. The greater portion of
the area, which aggregates about 50,000
acres, already in public land. It will be
necessary to purchase some small pri-
vately owned holdings and the bill car-
ries for this an appropriation of \$50,000.
These active volcanoes are perhaps the
most notable scenic wonders of the island
territory and annually are visited by
thousands of tourists. Many traditions
are attached to the mountains of the
islands and "The Native Daughters of
Hawaii" placed a bronze tablet on the
Nuuanu peak at the head of the valley
by the same name last year.

The park would take in not merely
the two volcanoes but numerous inter-
esting deep pit craters; also sulphur
bank, lava tree mounds and other vol-
canic formations, in addition to Free fern-
forests, forests of trees, both large and
small, of many varieties, some of which
are rare, and also the haunts of an un-
usually large number and variety of
Hawaiian birds.

IRRIGATION PLAN FOR CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The expenditure
of \$300,000 on the necessary prelimi-
naries to a great basin irrigation project
in the so-called Great Central valley is
proposed by Assemblyman Rutherford.

Mr. Rutherford has presented his plan
to the Legislature in the shape of a bill
authorizing the state engineering depart-
ment to make an investigation of the
valley districts and to prepare surveys
and plans.

The valley includes the valleys of the
Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tulare and
Kern.

F. W. AYER INVENTS NEW PLAN TO STOP PULP WOOD WASTE

Process Is Successfully Oper-
ated in Mill of the Eastern
Manufacturing Company,
South Brewer.

BANGOR, Me.—At the mill of the
Eastern Manufacturing Company in
South Brewer there has been in success-
ful operation upon a large scale for four
months past a process by which is pre-
vented the waste of one fourth of the
pulp wood supply—a waste which until
recently was thought to be unavoidable
in the manufacture of wood pulp.

This process, the invention of Fred
W. Ayer, president of the Eastern Man-
ufacturing Company, is likely to be in
use in every pulp mill in the country
within a few years. It relieves in con-
siderable measure the anxiety with
which the paper makers and the gen-
eral public have contemplated the ex-
haustion of the timber, which is the
chief source of the raw material of the
country's paper supply.

One big paper mill today has enough
timber land to make certain its operation
for 10 years. Another has a reserve
which looks forward to 30 years of paper
making. But every mill contemplates
nowadays with alarm the prospect of
eventual exhaustion.

The coming of that time has seemed
more and more imminent year after year
because the enormous and increasing de-
mands for paper have made great in-
roads upon the timber supply and be-
cause there has been at the mills an ap-
parently unavoidable waste of timber.

It is this waste that the new process
eliminates. Whereas heretofore large
parts of trees of perfectly good paper
material have been thrown away, in the
future every shred of pulp wood will be
used.

The new process invented by Mr.
Ayer, and patented Dec. 31, 1910, is an
extremely simple one; the wood, with
the bark attached, is immersed in hot
water, preferably maintained at a tem-
perature approaching boiling point, un-
til the wood and bark have become
thoroughly saturated and the cementi-
tious matter or bark glue has become
gelatinous or partially liquid.

This takes from two to four hours
according to the condition of the wood
before immersion. The wood is then re-
moved from the water in saturation to
CADETS NOT TO BE REINSTATED.
WASHINGTON—President Taft Tues-
day afternoon vetoed a resolution au-
thorizing him to resuspend the mili-
tary academy nine cadets who were dis-
missed. He said that the cadets had
received a fair trial.

maintain the bark glue in the loose lub-
ricant gelatinous condition for a con-
siderable time, a time which is amply
sufficient to allow for the removal of the
bark by gentle mechanical treatment.

Simply tumbling the wood in a
rotary drum suffices to shake off the
bark which in its saturated condition
adheres to the wood by suction. This
treatment completely denudes each
piece of wood from its bark covering,
the bark strips from knots and other
depressions perfectly and cleanly, leav-
ing the wood in condition for the im-
mediate reduction to pulp.

The same process is applied to round
logs previously sawed into convenient
lengths, and, if desired, scored longi-
tudinally through the bark to facilitate
its removal. By this means every par-
ticle of fiber available for paper is
saved. The process thus presents a
satisfactory contrast over the old
method of cutting the bark, which in-
volved the destructive removal of 20
per cent of the wood fiber.

The apparatus is simple and inex-
pensive to install, and economical to
operate, saving as it does in power and
labor 75 per cent over the old method.
By running the removed bark through
grinders and mixing the ground bark
with coal the fuel value of the bark is

conserved and it is estimated that its
value at least covers the entire cost of
operating the bark removing process.

The new process has been in operation
at this mill for sufficient time to afford
accurate estimate of its value as follows:
The mill is given 55 per cent increase
of pulp stock, provided it cuts only the
same amount of lumber and wood as
heretofore, and this increase is not offset
by any increase in expenditure, but, as
far as can be estimated, the reverse is
the case.

The economy in pulp stock reacts to
bring economy in operation which places
the cost of producing the additional ma-
terial at zero, according to careful and
conservative estimate.

The operators of the Eastern have
stated that if they had been possessed
of this new process in the last 10 years
they would have saved at least \$750,000,
exclusive of interest. In other words,
thousands of acres of denuded timber-
land would now be covered with un-
touched timber, if the process had been
known and used in the past.

The use of the new process can be
undertaken by mills equipped with all
sorts of apparatus. No complicated
mechanism is necessary to be installed.
A little adaptation to almost any exist-
ing plant will be all that is required.

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Long Island Sound, unsurpassed. Buildings modern; hot and cold water in
every bedroom. Bowling alley, shower baths, large gymnasium, athletic field,
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some. Careful and sympathetic attention given to the needs of each individual
boy along the lines of moral development. For information and booklet, address
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to the line.

FASHIONS AND

MAKING SCENTS FOR SACHETS FROCKS FOR WINTER PART

Sweet odors and how to prepare them.

One of cashmere and the second of voile.

BRANCH FACTORY STUTTGART, GERMANY FOR THE CONTINENT

MADE IN NEW YORK

BRANCH FACTORY BRISTOL, ENGLAND FOR GREAT BRITAIN

HEADQUARTERS

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ELASTIC

NEW Nemo LASTIKOPS SYSTEM

NON-ELASTIC

ELASTIC

N^o 321 \$3.00

N^o 330 \$3.00

DEAR MADAM: You don't have to be stout to enjoy Nemo style and comfort. There's a Nemo for every figure, from very stout to extra-slender, in the wonderful new NEMO LASTIKOPS CORSET SYSTEM.

Our new Self-Reducing Corsets, No. 319 (low bust) and No. 321 (high bust), have the famous Self-Reducing front—the ONLY perfect abdominal support—and the new hip-confining bands of Lastikops Webbing (see cut above) which give you the fashionable "in-slope" figure when you stand, but allow you to "expand" with comfort when you sit down. Greatest reducing corset ever sold at the price. **\$3.00**

Our new Lastikops Corset, No. 330, for slender figures, has broad supporting bands of Lastikops Webbing across the abdomen (see cut above) which banish all discomfort of tight lacing and give you extreme fashionable slenderness with the greatest comfort you ever enjoyed. **\$3.00**

Lastikops Webbing has revolutionized corset-making. Produces results always desired but never before possible. A Nemo invention. Used only in Nemo Corsets—sold everywhere.

KOPS BROS., Manufacturers, New York (2)

FAIR woman and sweet odors have always been inseparable, and at this moment it is the fad to put scent bags among all of her belongings. Tiny bags are made in the collars of coat linings, bodices, skirts and what not, and these are filled with some delicate powder or other and sewed to the garment. Besides the personal sachets there are huge ones for the backs of wardrobes, sachets for trunk trays, big sachets for the top of the dressers and so on. Everything the fashionable woman puts on must breathe a faint and exquisite odor, and good taste calls for her adherence to one perfume.

For putting with underclothes many women make great square pads, fitting over half a bureau drawer or covering the whole length. The garments are laid between two of these, and if a proper powder is used the garments will catch just enough of the sweet odor to be agreeable. Cotton batting sprinkled with the powder, and a cover of flowered silk or thin satin are the materials used for the majority of the sachet pads. The little sacks sewed to the clothing may hold a spoonful of the powder or a wisp of pulled-out cotton thickly sprinkled with the scent, but the bag itself must be very tiny, or it would be in the way.

A lavender sachet powder which has the refined delicacy required for present taste in odors is made in this way:

Dried lavender flowers (powdered) 10 ounces; benzoin (powdered) 3 ounces; cyprus powder, 6 ounces; oil of lavender (Micham) 1½ drams. Mix the powders thoroughly and then pour over the oil. A still simpler lavender powder than this may be made with the flowers alone, and if a small quantity of cloves and orris root is put with them such sachets will have the added virtue of keeping away moths. With such a powder, too—lavender flowers, orris root and cloves—it is possible to wear natural violets without a confusion of scents, and since wearing a nosegay on the coat is such a charming feature of dress nowadays this particular sachet powder is one of especial usefulness.

And now concerning one ingredient in the first formula—cyprus powder. This is made from reindeer moss and it is the basis for most of the sachet powders now used, the moss, which has quite a delicate odor in itself, being employed for the holding of other scents. Any sweet extract such as violet, hyacinth, lily of the valley, etc., may be added in the proportion liked to the cyprus powder for sachets that would be renewed every now and then, and if the extract is of triple strength the powder will hold the scent for a long while.

All perfumes are said to improve with age, and so when making a sachet powder it is well to let it stand a month before using it in order that the various substances may blend and develop the full odor. The powders should be put in wide-mouthed bottles, closely stoppered to exclude air, and be kept in a temperate atmosphere, in a dark place, until the odor is realized.

Powdered orris root, used alone or with a small quantity of some other delicate powder, makes a refreshing and cheap sachet perfume. —Portland Oregonian.

WHAT THE THIMBLE CLUB DID

Needlework ideas that other girls may appropriate.

GIRLS' social clubs afford no end of good times when properly managed, and they sometimes are pin-money makers for the members like this "Thimble Club."

"It is marvelous what we have accomplished," writes one New York girl, "and what we have learned from each other. Although it is for the most part white work that we bring to the club yet each girl has her specialty or hobby and is ever ready to teach the others her newest stitch or 'trick.' Each girl is apt to go off on some particular tack; one will decide that her gift work shall be aprons; another, stocks and belts; perhaps a new aunt will be making the finest of baby fixings; another, sheer waists, etc.

"Last year we all fell so much in love with each other's work that we felt it should be exhibited all together to our friends, and we decided to give a benefit. Having chosen a worthy charity, we sent cards to our friends and to members of the other clubs in town. On the afternoon of Arbor day our sale of hand-made lingerie commenced. It was held at the home of one of the members, in the colonial library. We didn't wait for her to offer her house, we just voted where we preferred to have it—what would be the most charming setting for our tea and sale. The tea was served on the vista-covered veranda which opened from the library through French windows. With the tea were served biscuits and cake at 25 cents for each person, the younger sisters of the club being in charge of this. Needless to say, none of the guests failed to have refreshments,

and we netted almost \$30 from the veranda alone.

"As to the beautiful white work for sale, we had each agreed to donate at least two pieces of work, and put the prices up to what we thought them worth, knowing just how many stitches, how much time and thought and interest had gone into the garments. We decided not to feel badly if nothing sold, because then we could have everything back, and, anyway, we were certain of our work bringing a lot of admiration, and that means so much when you are just an amateur.

"In working together this year we have been carrying out an idea of one of the girls, and I would like to offer it to any home-worker who is anxious to become a skillful needlewoman and learn to do things as beautifully as possible. It was that each of us buy, for her own personal use, one article of fine hand-made lingerie, as exquisite and beautiful as could be afforded. The idea was to allow each other the use of these as models—bringing them to the club gatherings, where some are to be copied outright, some elaborated and others simplified. We thus could get three or four designs from one garment."—Ladies Home Journal.

PRETTY BOLEROS

Boleros are asserting themselves more definitely than ever in recent seasons, and fanciful bolero or simulated bolero arrangements are to be seen upon models of various kinds, says the New York Sun. They may be in lace or in embroidery or be draped in some original way.



ALL sorts of pretty materials are being used for party dresses this winter, but light-colored voile, cashmere and challis are favorites. Here are two frocks, one of which is made of silk and wool voile, while the other is made from cashmere. The cashmere frock is shown on the left figure and is trimmed with banding. The color is one of the new dull blues and there is much white in the trimming, making an exceedingly childish and attractive effect. The skirt is straight and gathered, but is laid in a wide tuck well above the hem. The blouse is tucked prettily and includes novel sleeves.

For the 10-year size will be required 4½ yards of material 27 inches wide, four yards 32 or 34 yards 44 inches wide, with 10 yards of banding and 3½ yards of edging. The pattern (6885), is cut in sizes for girls of eight, 10, 12 years of age.

The frock to the right is made in a beautiful rose shade and is a skirt is straight and shirred at the edge, laid in tucks at the lower edge. Full blouse is cut in one with the skirt. All materials that are soft and that can be shirred successfully, are appropriate.

For the 12-year size will be 7½ yards of material 27 inches wide, yards 32 or four yards 44 inches.

The pattern (6907), is cut in girls of 10, 12 and 14 years of age. Either of these patterns can be had any May Mantion agency, or will be by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON

Her many virtues and the tribute of President Jackson.

JUST as Washington is known as the "Father of His Country," so the mother of Washington may be appropriately named the "mother of our nation." And that she is worthy of the title, as much so as her son is to his, was shown in all the noble deeds of this great American woman, says the Washington Herald. Mary Washington's life was one unbroken series of praise-worthy actions. In the Revolutionary drama, in which she figured in many of its earlier scenes, by her noble and inspiring womanhood her example went far toward making and molding the first chief of our nation.

Mary Washington's whole life was so strikingly grand, she was uniformly so gentle, so amiable and so dignified, that it would be difficult to fix the eye on any one act more striking than the rest. The illustrious son, naturally, so overshadowed the modest and unassuming mother, that we are very prone to forget to give credit to the woman to whom he owed much of his greatness. Always absorbed in the domestic duties she discharged so faithfully, she made her great gift to men, and then passed from the stage as quietly and as modestly as she had lived and labored.

But Washington never forgot the real source of his greatness. He was always mindful of the woman whose virtues had warmed his own and had fitted him to become the man of unbending integrity and heroic courage. Washington's father having passed on when George was a young man, it fell to the lot of the mother to rear her five children. And as

the richest reward of a mother's so-tude and toil she had the happiness of seeing all of her children come forth with a fair promise into life, and to witness the noble career of her son, till, by his own rare merits, he raised to the head of a nation, and plauded and revered by the whole world.

How thoroughly typical of the mother was her reception of the news of her son's successful passage of the Delaware in the bleak December of 1776. When came to those portions of the despatch which were paeirgical of her son's modesty and coolly observed to the effect of the good tidings, that "George had appeared to have deserved well of his country for such signal service. But, sirs," she added, "there is town-tery!—still George will not forget himself, though he is the son of so much praise."

On the seventh of May, 1833, the her stone of a fine monument was laid over her remains at Fredericksburg, and General Jackson, then President of the United States, closed his address with the following tribute: Fellow-citizens, your request, and in your name deposit this plate in the spot for it; and when the American people, in after ages, come up to this holy place, and say his name, this sacred column may be a reminder of her who sleeps beneath it, and whose virtues, while his piety strengthened, while his blessings upon the mother of Washington.

PRESSING SEAMS

An adjunct almost as indispensable to the amateur dressmaker as the dress figure is the roller to place under the seams when pressing them. The roller, which is about two feet long, is neatly covered with flannel and placed under the seam, which is then carefully pressed without any fear of injury to the material.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

WHEEL MOTIFS

Huge filigree and jeweled wheel motifs now ornament gowns. They are made of old gold filigree-like fretwork, encrusted with giant sapphires and imitation stones and linked together with heavy chains of beads and gold filigree balls.—Milwaukee Journal.

OLD RUG RETURN

The old hand-made rug, once called the Martha Washington, come into vogue again. It is particularly effective and appropriate for where simple mahogany furniture, soft, gray papering is used, and Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The rugs are made of long silk, soft-hued and low-toned, tufted with cotton. Three or four strands are plaited together and this plait, starting from a solid, is wound round and round, being secured in place until the required size of the rug is reached. Some are oblong, but more often they are square. They give quite a time touch to a room.

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No other cloth ever made that will do the same work. Hot water and soap cleans and sterilizes it.

"No oil to soil."

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HOWARD DUSTLESS-DUSTER CO.

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The Kindel Kind

The combination parlor davenport and full size bed; change made without moving from wall; bedding always in place. So simple and easy a child operates it. Roomy wardrobe box under seat. Fitted with felted cotton mattress. Has luxurious Turkish springs. Cannot close accidentally.

ASK YOUR DEALER, OR WRITE TO US.

KINDEL BED CO. NEW YORK CHICAGO TORONTO

A Davenport by Day.

A Full-Size Bed by Night.

ORDER THESE FROM YOUR DEALER

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Waste Ores, Trucks, Boxes and Corners of All Kinds. Used Indefinitely.

We make Fibers for all purposes—in sheets, rods, tubes, washers, disks and special shapes. Truck Fibers in standard colors, and all Truck Specialties. Angles and Bands.

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ELIZABETH, DEL.

PROTECTORS FOR THE MAHOGANY

THE careful housekeeper finds that dust lifts into her mahogany tops despite covers. This is bad for the wood and makes the covers look dingy.

A lining of some sort should be provided. Sometimes this is in the form of wadded covers of china silk that stand washing. But these give the linen cover a padded look that is not especially desirable.

An interlining of glass is growing in favor. This protects the wood, and if

heavy enough not to crack easily is serviceable and quickly cleaned. The edges should be rounded so as not to cut with careless handling.

One housekeeper advocates the use of asbestos sheets under her dressing table covers. There is no damage to the wood if hot curling tongs or half burned matches are dropped.

It is cheaper and more convenient to use white blotters as a lining. These keep dust from the wood admirably, absorb upset liquids, and cost so little that they can frequently be renewed. They have the effect also of making the linen or pique top look whiter.—New York Times.

FASHION BITS

Some manufacturers say short capes are coming back.

The fichu lines are evident, especially on chiffon blouses.

A sailor collar when made of lace is a pretty accessory to a dinner gown.

Gold and silver lace will be fashioned into yokes and sleeves, but veiled with chiffon or mousseline de soie.

Embroidery in porcelain beads is to be used on lingerie dresses for children and grown-ups.

Buckles for slippers come in antique forms; gold, silver and jeweled disks and fluffy rosettes of tulle and satin are used to decorate the front of the evening shoe.

Silk marquisette is taking the place of chiffon to a great extent, as drapery over silk and satin, and is being largely used for evening gowns as well as afternoon dresses.

Short sleeves for the dressy waists seem to have become a fixture, though most are made with an upper and under sleeve of different materials, lace or net and chiffon being the usual combination.—Montreal Star.

LINEN FROCKS

Fine linen embroidered in color makes some very attractive little frocks. One in white embroidered in Delft blue had the lower part of its bodice, suggesting a deep girdle reaching to the bust line, of almost solid heavy blue embroidery, while the upper section, peasant sleeves and shoulders cut together, was entirely of the sheerest, softest lingerie stuff, shaped by tiny hand tucks and trimmed in valenciennes. The skirt had a deep band of the embroidery below an upper section finely tucked or plaited around hips and back and inset with lace in front.—New York Sun.

SAVING SKIRT

Silk skirts soon lose their freshness if they are not properly taken care of. A good idea is to sew loops under the flounces and hang the skirt upside down when not in use, says the Montreal Star.

Hanging in this way, in the opposite direction to that in which it is worn, freshens it and makes the frills stand out and take a new lease of life. When frills are left lying flat they soon go into holes.

Pillsbury's BEST FLOUR

The Standard of the World

Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.

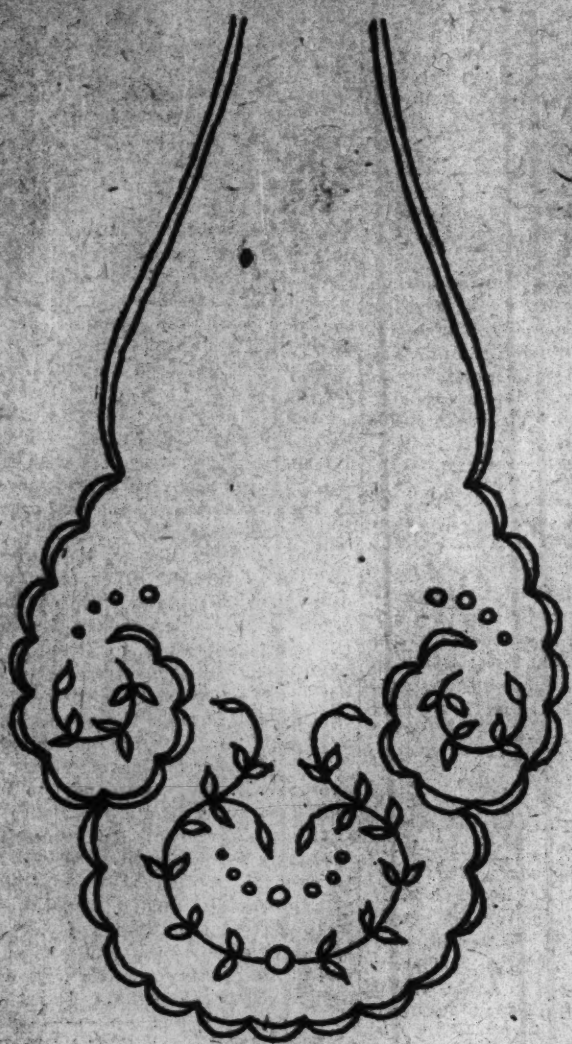
AND GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EMBROIDERED JABOT PATTERN FURNISHING A DINING-ROOM

Design drawn by Mrs. Sarah Hale Hunter.

Choice of tables, chairs and pictures.



VERY popular this winter are tabs and jabots, and they are made easily and inexpensively. Heavy linen in white or colors may be used, or sheer lawn or handkerchief linen if preferred. If colored linen is used, the embroidery should be done in white mercerized cotton No. 25. On white linen, either white or colored mercerized cotton No. 25 can be used. The scallops should be padded, and then closely buttonholed. The dots

may be worked as eyelets, first running them around with a thread, and then working over and over, or embroidered solid. The leaves and flowers should be done in the solid satin stitch, and the stems in the outline stitch.

RAISING MUSHROOMS IN TEXAS

Profitable "farm" right in center of Fort Worth.

RIGHT in the heart of this city, says the Fort Worth Star Telegram, there is the most highly productive "farm" in Texas.

From this "farm" supplies of mushrooms go out to tickle the palates of the epicureans, not only in Ft. Worth, San Antonio, Houston and Galveston, but even New Orleans, which depends upon Fort Worth for its supply.

Mushrooms have been grown in a desultory sort of way by many people. But the Texas mushroom farm is the first in the Southwest that has raised the vegetables in a quantity that permits the large hotels and restaurants of the Southwest to depend upon having them.

All of the farm that is visible on the surface is the huge banked sides and ventilator pipes of the mushroom land below.

Entering the underground farm, however, a different picture is found. Candles, which furnish the only light permitted on the farm, show the mushrooms in all stages from the whitened top of the soil, which promises their growth in a few hours, to the full sized mushrooms, ready to be plucked.

The mushroom beds are in double tiers. An aisle down the middle and one on either side makes it easy to reach all parts of the shelf beds, as they are about six feet wide. The farm consists of three cellars similarly equipped, and a

man is kept busy going from one to the other. Each is equipped with a stove like a boiler, but the stove is rarely used, for the cellars are kept at 55 to 58 degrees heat at all times after the beds have first been heated up to about 120 degrees preparatory to spawning.

The sales are all made direct to hotels and to the families that have learned that the mushrooms are available.

Mushroom growth becomes a byword owing to the rapid springing up of the vegetables in a few hours. That this is a well earned reputation is shown by a visit to the mushroom farm. A whitish appearance like a light frost will be seen on top of a bed. In a few hours that part of the bed will be covered with mushrooms. The growth is so thick on well prepared beds that an average of seven pounds to the square foot can be secured.

The owner of the farm, in speaking of his experience, said: "You have to be very careful in making up your beds, which ought to heat up to about 120 degrees. When this heat drops to 75 degrees you spawn your bed. It secures the best spawn on the market and use about seven bricks to each 50 square feet. In about 10 days you can see your bed with fresh loam about an inch to an inch and a half thick. Then you wait patiently seven or eight weeks before the mushrooms appear."

MT. VERNON JOYS

While assiduously employed as a farmer at Mt. Vernon, Washington, was compelled to give a good deal of time to entertaining visitors. His house was a kind of tavern, where everybody who came was entertained, according to his station, says an exchange.

The family breakfasted at 7 and dined at 3, the evenings were spent in conversation, and the bed hour was 9. Washington was always up with the sun.

There were young people in the family, which brightened the house immeasurably. They were Nellie Curtis, Mrs. Washington's granddaughter, a vivacious beauty of 18, who had many suitors, and the young son of Lafayette, whom Washington had taken into his household on the footing of a foster son.

From the surrounding country came many young relatives, and the young gallants and belles of other Virginia families, and the fine old rooms of the mansion at Mt. Vernon rang with youthful laughter that made the hearts of Washington and his wife young again.

Social life outside the family was not neglected, and on his sixty-fourth birthday Washington attended a dancing party at Alexandria, with Mrs. Washington. The next year, however, he wrote to decline a similar invitation, saying: "Our dancing days are over."

CANDLE SHADES

New candlesticks of composition imitating antique iron, of lacquered glass imitating Carrara marble and of green silver are of tulip shape with leaves of the flower drooping against their long stems. In dull and polished brass, in bronze and in the two metals combined are candlesticks, with two, three, five and seven branches and from five to ten inches in height.

Candle shades suitable for the more elaborate styles are of opal or cathedral glass bordered with beaded fringe and of leaded glass in white or a color, says the New York Herald. Then there are shades of silk hand painted, of paper decorated with sprays of flowers or in imitation of the leaded glass design and of brown wicker lined with a colored silk.

Green or red lines the candlesticks of brass stimulating splendor work and also those of pierced copper done in floral designs and bordered with bead fringe.

SAVING SHOE HEEL

Cutting a heel-shaped piece out of an old overshoe and pasting it in the heel of new shoes prevents the heel wearing out while the rest of the overshoe is comparatively new, says the Los Angeles Herald.

THERE is a certain prescribed formality in the arrangement of a dining-room that seems to be instinctively felt by all, whether they have stopped to consider the subject or not. It shows in the choice of chairs that are alike, and a buffet bearing some relation to the table, and it is seen in the avoidance of superfluous knickknacks. This restraint is frequently the means of making the dining-room the best-furnished room in the whole house.

When the mistress of a house can afford only a general maid, what is commonly known as a "breakfast wagon" or "Lazy Susan" is often a wonderful help. This little piece of housefurnishing is a small turntable placed in the center of the dining-table itself, and its top set with all those things most in demand throughout the meal, such as sugar, cream, butter, toast, marmalade, etc. By a gentle turn it will swing around so as to offer to each person everything that is needed. This little "breakfast wagon" may be made to match any table in wood and finish, and, of course, should do so, to look well. Its size is determined entirely by the dimensions of the table, since it must be within comfortable reach of each person.

From most points of view a round dining-table is better than a square one—not necessarily on account of looks, as each has its decorative value, but as a matter of convenience. The seating of guests is more easily and satisfactorily accomplished if there is not an arbitrary head and foot; and also an extra person may be accommodated without disarranging the table at the last minute by merely pushing places nearer together, which is impossible where the corners of a square table have to be taken into consideration. As a matter of com-

fort it is better to choose a central base, for, although there is nothing more charming in design than the four and six legged tables, at least one of every group of diners is certain to collide with one of the legs. Practically, and comfort also account for the prevalence of low-backed chairs rather than high ones. One can find without trouble at the present day an attractive assortment of low-backed chairs varying from the beautiful and expensive Chippendale, Sheraton and Heppelwhite to the inexpensive painted wood and rush-bottomed types, and, in some instances, the simple chairs of more modern design. Moreover, no chair should be so heavy that it is difficult to move it to and from the table. A buffet or sideboard is usually essential in a dining-room, not only on account of its cupboards and drawers for storing but also for its top space, convenient for disposing of the silver and table accessories in ordinary use. The top cover of such a piece of furniture as this ought always to be white—simple or elaborate, as the case may be.

According to the size of the room, other and smaller pieces of furniture may be added to the general equipment, such as the "tea wagon," or tea table on wheels, to be rolled into the living-room, prepared for tea; also the little wicker or wooden stand with three shelves, commonly known as the "curate" or "curate's helper," upon which are arranged the variety of sweets which may in this way be passed at one time, thereby facilitating the serving of tea, says the Ladies Home Journal.

Fine pieces of glass or china should be kept in a corner or side-wall cupboard with glass doors.

Pictures are appropriate in a dining-room and choice is open for portraits, landscapes, color, or black and white.

DRESSING TABLE ORNAMENTS

Newest and prettiest things for girl's room.

THE newest of all articles for the dressing table are of French metal, which is really only a good silver gilt. This French metal is only desirable in the very simplest of designs and of the best possible quality of metal. A Louis XVI. design, with its graceful wreaths, is ever a favorite, but the still simpler patterns of the time of the first empire are even more generally preferred.

This silver gilt is not attractive for the dressing table unless each piece is part of the one set. Silver and ivory sets are often made up of odd pieces collected at different times, but the French metal pieces must be identical in pattern and shape. In other words, one of these new sets must be acquired all at one time, while the sets of silver, gold, tortoise shell, amber or ivory can be collected bit by bit as gifts until the necessary articles are all acquired.

Once the brush and comb, the mirror, buttonhook and other articles are obtained it is well to stop there and turn the attention toward collecting the desk appurtenances or toward filling the book shelves with volumes that will be a joy for all time, says the New York Herald. Once it is known by one's family and friends just what a girl is most anxious to possess, it will be found astonishing how soon she makes up her different sets for bureau or writing table and how few useless trifles she will have taking up valuable space in her room.

But to return to the dressing table. Ivory with initials or monogram in gold

is more in vogue than has been the case for many years, and really there is nothing, not even excepting silver, which looks so well and is so really sensible. Particularly for a girl where there are not many servants in the household and she has to take personal care of her little room is ivory rather than silver to be advised for the dressing table. Silver brightly polished is delightful, but silver dull, half tarnished, is unattractive, and to look well always silver should be thoroughly cleaned at least once a week. Nor is there often opportunity to get this good hour's or two hours' work into the busy week of the busy girl of the twentieth century.

Tortoise shell with inlaid gold monogram is effective, but it is also decidedly costly and is difficult to keep in this climate with sudden temperature changes. Ivory on the other hand is durable if accorded any kind of care and can always be kept in a state of cleanliness by wiping off daily with a soft cloth.

If the bureau is at all a handsome piece of furniture, it will be worth while to have made for it a glass top which is laid on over the pretty cover of lace or silk. With a glass top it is an easy matter to keep the bureau always free from dust and against the glass the silver, ivory or tortoise shell will all show up to their best.

A tablespoonful of water or milk should be allowed for each egg in making an omelet.

CLEANSING

Of suits and gowns for the spring and summer is now in order. Look over your wardrobe and if any of your garments are soiled or if any look

too old to be worn another season send them to us NOW and we shall return them to you looking as spick and span as new. Don't wait until the spring rush begins—we'll have almost more than we can do then.

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A Beautiful and Artistic Coiffure representing the very latest in style—is easy to adjust and appropriate for all occasions.

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HOME HELPS

Any piece of woolen wrung out in gasoline makes a good duster.

Polish windows with paper instead of cloth to avoid lint and streaks.

Allow two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder to each cup of flour when no eggs are used.

A scratch on polished furniture can be almost obliterated by rubbing vigorously with linseed oil.

A table of weights and measures, type-written and framed under glass, should be hung in every kitchen.

Grease on a kitchen floor can be softened by pouring kerosene over it and letting it remain for 10 or 15 minutes. Then scrub with soda water.

To keep curtains from blowing out the windows conceal thin iron washers in the hems and corners. It will make the curtains hang evenly and without constant stirring in a breeze.

Tying keys to doorknobs with a loop of narrow ribbon will save a search for a missing key, particularly if there are in the house little children who are fond of taking keys away.

Mashed potatoes, left over, should be packed in a cup or bowl until needed for frying. Another way to use it is to put into a double boiler with some warm milk. It will be quite tasty.

An excellent cleaner for painted surfaces is made as follows: Two quarts of hot water; two tablespoonfuls of turpentine, a pint of skimmed milk and enough soap to make a weak soda. Los Angeles Herald.

TRIED RECIPES

CELESTINE SOUP.
SCALD a quart of milk in double boiler and thicken with a half cup flour, creamed with two tablespoonfuls of butter. Boil slowly for an hour, using the salted leaves, roots and tough stalks of a root of celery. Take from fire and strain. There should be about a pint of the celery water. Add the milk. Have ready two eggs, hard boiled; mash the yolks and mix thoroughly with the soup. Cut the whites in rings and put in the soup. Season with salt and pepper.

CHICKEN SPAGHETTI.
Boil thoroughly one chicken. Mince meat fine. Boil two five-cent packages of spaghetti 25 minutes in hot chicken broth. Remove the seeds from two cans of tomatoes and the juice from two onions. Put in baking dish. Layer of spaghetti and tomatoes, then layer of chicken, then layer of cheese, until all is used. Bake 30 minutes. Serve hot.

POTATO BISCUIT.
Mash smooth one pint of hot potatoes, add one teaspoon of salt; two tablespoonfuls of butter, one pint of sour milk, one teaspoon of soda, and flour to make a soft dough. Make into small cakes, set in a cold place for an hour, then bake in a quick oven.

TOMATO PIE.
A good-sized onion, one pound of ripe tomatoes, one ounce of butter, pepper and salt, a little sugar, a quarter of a pint of nut brown sauce and one pound and a half of tomatoes are the materials required. Slice a good-sized onion thin and fry in butter till lightly browned. Take the tomatoes, skin and cut them in slices. Place a layer of the onion in the bottom of the dish, with a good seasoning of salt and pepper, then a layer of tomatoes with white bread crumbs scattered over and a few pieces of butter. Next put a layer of onions, tomatoes, etc., and so on until the dish is almost full. Have ready some boiled potatoes, mash them with a little butter, salt and pepper and spread over the tomato to form a crust. Score with a fork and bake until a light brown. The nut brown sauce should be served in a separate tureen.—Philadelphia Times.

JELLIED FIGS.
Wipe half pound of figs and cook with one cup of water and quarter cup of sugar until tender, add the juice of one orange and enough water to make two cups of liquid. Soften two tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin in quarter cup of cold water, dissolve in half cup boiling water, and strain into the figs. Mold and chill; serve with light cream. Montreal Star.

THE NAME GOODYEAR WELT

does not signify an excessive price.

Shoes made on Goodyear Welt machines are just as comfortable as if hand sewed, but they cost only one-third as much.

The rapidity of manufacture that makes this price reduction possible also insures unusual wearing qualities.

For cheap leather or inferior materials will not stand up under the volley of close, strong stitches delivered by the swift flying needles. Only fine and durable leather can be used on these machines. Long wear is assured.

All seams are sewed around the outer edge. The shoe is left smooth inside. So with

each Goodyear Welt goes comfort, economy and long wear.

Leading shoe stores sell Goodyear Welts, but you must insist on getting them.

USMC

Your name and address on a post-card brings these booklets without cost:
1. Contains an identifying list of over five hundred shoes sold under a special name or trade-mark, made by the Goodyear Welt process.
2. Describes the Goodyear Welt process in detail and pictures the sixty marvelous machines employed.
3. "The Secret of the Shoe—An Industry Transformed." The true story of a great American achievement.
4. "An Industrial City." Illustrated—descriptive of the great model factory of the United Shoe Machinery Company at Beverly, Massachusetts.
UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO., BOSTON, MASS.

GOODYEAR WELT



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Youths'
Department

Second Floor

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COMPANY 400 Washington Street

Most attractive and convenient are the arrangements made in this department for Boys' and Youths' Clothing and Furnishings.

Away from other departments. Large display tables and plenty of chairs. Courteous and attentive salesmen. Elevator service. In fact the one ideal place in New England for the women to bring their "little men" for Good Clothing and Furnishings.

Special bargains now in Reefers, Suits and Boys' Outer Garments.



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Silk and Dress
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DRY CLEANING

Cover a small quantity of corn meal with gasoline; apply to the article to be cleaned with your hand or soft cloth. Scour the goods thoroughly and when the gasoline is evaporated and the meal is dry, brush from the goods; it will leave no rings or marks and will render the article good as new, says the Denver Times. This method can be used with anything from a fine silk waist to a Wilton rug with perfect success. In cleaning small spots in silk or delicate colors where rings or lines are liable to appear, leave the meal on the goods, covering it over with plenty of goods, being sure to let the dry meal extend beyond the wet. Let stand for an hour or more until all is dry, and when brushed off no lines will appear. Remember the meal must be moderately coarse.

WINDING GOWN

The new "winding gown" is really a charming as well as a decidedly striking creation, says the Lawrence Telegram. Over a satin foundation yards of deep lace flouncing are arranged in spiral fashion, beginning at the waist line on one side and continuing round and round the skirt until the hem has been reached. The upper edge of lace only is attached to the satin skirt, the lower edge falling free without fulness, and over the whole is wrapped a tulle of chiffon which keeps the lace flat and also partially softens the spiral trimming effect. Sometimes a line of metallic embroidery follows the top of the lace, gleaming through the chiffon tulle with much the same effect as on the narrow skirt-of-a-corkerew. At the bottom of these costumes there is usually a band of dark fur.

MR. LODGE DELAYS CONSIDERATION OF NEW PENSION BILL

WASHINGTON—Objection to consideration of the Sulloway service pension bill appeared in the Senate Tuesday when an effort was made to take up the measure.

Senator Scott called the bill up and Senator Lodge immediately opposed its present consideration. Mr. Scott promptly moved for consideration.

The Senate could not and should not trifle with the subject, Senator Scott declared.

It is asserted that the bill would cost \$50,000,000 a year, but it would not cost \$30,000,000, said the West Virginia senator. "Of course, I understand perfectly well that the object of the senator from Massachusetts is to prevent the taking up of the bill, and he should not be permitted to succeed. I don't want any parliamentary tactics to prevent a straight vote on the pension bill."

"It has been whispered about the Senate chamber that the object of the President to veto the bill if it is sent to him. If anyone has authority for that statement I want him to say so. I tell you that this bill will haunt the senators who oppose it here."

Amid confusion Senator Cullom moved an executive session and soon afterward the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Borah Calls for Vote

Friends of the resolution looking to the election of senators by a direct vote of the people on Tuesday determined upon a decided move forward. Senator Borah voiced that purpose in a formal notice that on Thursday he would ask the Senate to sit until a vote should be reached.

If this purpose is persisted in, it will mean that the Thursday session will be extended into, and, if necessary, through the night. It will be a test of endurance between the friends and the opponents of the measure.

The popular electionists express more confidence in success than they have manifested for some time. This renewed hope is due to the canvass of the Democratic side of the Senate, which convinces them that even with the Sutherland amendment incorporated some Democratic votes will still be assured.

Lorimer Vote Denied

At the conclusion Tuesday of Senator Bailey's speech in defense of Mr. Lorimer, which he had resumed after having talked three hours Monday, Senator Beveridge tried to obtain unanimous consent to fix a date for the vote. Objection was forthcoming at once from Senator Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, which presented the report in favor of Mr. Lorimer.

Mr. Burrows said that in time there would be a vote. This was taken to mean that later during the session the friends of Mr. Lorimer considered that they might face a vote with better chances of success.

Copper Inquiry Sought

An attempt to investigate the consolidation of copper properties was inaugurated in the Senate Tuesday by Mr. Clapp of Minnesota. He offered a resolution requesting the attorney-general to inquire whether the Amalgamated Copper Company, the Anaconda Company, the United Metals Selling Company and allied corporations had not been violating the Sherman anti-trust law in restraint of trade.

The resolution will probably be considered soon by the Senate and referred to the judiciary committee. If the report be favorable, the resolution will probably be passed. In that event the attorney-general would conduct the investigation. Complaints from Boston were among those filed with the resolution.

MAINE COMPANIES SECURE CHARTERS

AUGUSTA, Me.—New Maine corporations are chartered as follows:

Springfield City Water Company, capital, \$1,000,000; George F. West of Portland, president, George Westcott Beyer of Portland, clerk, Frank D. Marshall of Rockland, treasurer, Maynard S. Bird of Rockland, W. D. Tatlow and H. B. McDaniel of Springfield, Mo., and John D. Filley of St. Louis, Mo.

Lander Land Company, capital \$50,000; J. J. Lander of Bingham president, E. W. Moore of Bingham treasurer, William M. Ayer of Oakland clerk, Forrest H. Colby of Bingham.

Blue Hills Company, capital \$10,000; George S. Cates president, Melvin T. Brooks treasurer, Edward B. Burpee clerk, and M. A. Harrington, all of Rockland, William H. Smith of Somerville, Mass., and William A. Boudrot of Dorchester, Mass.

Ft. Kent Electric Company, capital \$50,000; Alex O. Robbins of Ft. Kent, president, Edna M. Robbins of Lincoln clerk and treasurer, Lowell W. Robbins of Lincoln, William J. Robbins, Lucinda J. Robbins and Julia H. Robbins of Ft. Kent.

ESTIMATE CANAL COST \$100,000,000

Army engineers estimate the cost of the proposed Boston-to-Texas canal at \$100,000,000.

The engineers give much praise to Baltimore, Philadelphia and Providence business interests for their cooperation in showing where the canal would be a profitable investment for federal funds.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

In a few weeks, will begin that time-honored custom of tearing the house to pieces and setting it to rights again. Times have changed since the days when the tacks were taken from the carpet in the best front bedroom bright and early on Wednesday morning, and so on right straight through the house until not a carpet remained and no rest was to be had for several weeks thereafter; the family no longer has to eat its dinner on the back stoop. The operation goes on gradually, at any time and all times all through the year so that it is scarcely known it is taking place, but there is not a housewife who, as the warm spring days come on, does not cast her mental eye over her domain and plan for some little embellishment that shall make it seem more in keeping with the bright sunshine and the flowering forth of the earth.

To such the annual reduction sale of the John H. Fray & Sons Company, 648-658 Washington street, opposite Boylston, has a special interest. Any sale announced by this company is always worth considering, as it is a careful advertiser. The rugs are of standard quality from the leading manufacturers throughout the country. The patterns are of the discontinued variety, but quite as good in most cases as any that are being shown at the regular prices. There must be changes in patterns of rugs as well as in dress goods and when a manufacturer is getting out new kinds he naturally likes to dispose of the old stock. The rugs are 8x12 and 8x31x10.6 in size and include French Wilton, Hartford Saxony, Axminster, Royal Wilton and body Brussels. The usual prices run from \$55 to \$225. The reductions run from \$30.25 to \$16.50.

The finish of the floor upon which the rug is to be placed should receive careful consideration. Elastic Floor Finish is comparatively new but old enough to establish its worth. It is making new friends for itself every day, as it does not crack nor discolor, nor does it mar, and it gives natural wood a beautiful finish, being rich in rightly-treated oil. The Elastic needs no retouching like common floor varnish, and no replacement like wax, and can be used satisfactorily on either new or old floors. It is to be obtained from the Standard Varnish Works, 2 Broadway, New York, and 2820 Armour avenue, Chicago, and the International Varnish Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

Moving is a second subject that is to the fore. When the momentous question of "Where" has been decided there comes up immediately "What?" We shall move our household goods and chattels from this place to the next. J. W. Cook & Son Company has earned the reputation of being a careful mover, reliable in its work and good to deal with. The firm is a practical mover of pianofortes as well as all other kinds of furniture. It packs them in the best manner for transportation and moves them in the city and also out of it. Their office is at 2 1/2 Park square.

Home-made preserves are not so common as they once were. In days gone by people stayed in town in the summer

HIGHWAY FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN VANCOUVER PLAN

MONTREAL, Que.—The Star says: Mayor Guerin has received an appeal from the Automobile Club of Vancouver to use his influence with other mayors of Canada to work together so that a fine roadway could be constructed from Vancouver to Halifax.

The scheme is outlined as follows: "Our minister of public works has started the building of the road from Vancouver through the mountains to the province of Alberta; when this is accomplished it will be joined from the south by the Pacific highway, leading from Mexico to Vancouver."

"If the road is continued eastward it will attract tourists from all over the continent, and instead of the millions of money that is spent annually touring Europe, we will be able to keep some of this money in circulation at home by having an attractive highway through scenery that cannot be surpassed in the world."

QUINCY GRANITE WORKERS SETTLE

QUINCY, Mass.—Granite interests here today look forward to five years of peace as the result of a compromise settlement of the wage question reached between manufacturers, granite cutters and quarrymen Tuesday evening. The International Granite Cutters Union met the Granite Manufacturers Association and agreed to a minimum wage scale of \$3.25 per day with half holidays every month in the year except March, April and May until 1912; after 1912, every month. This agreement is for five years. The cutters asked for \$3.50.

The quarrymen also met the manufacturers and compromised on 30 cents an hour. The local union is a branch of the Quarry Workers International Union of North America.

BOSTON HAT MEN ADDRESSED. Speakers at the annual dinner of the Boston Hat Men's Association Tuesday night were former Mayor Thomas N. Hart, Herbert A. Norton, Charles S. Duke of Philadelphia, Roger Walker, George E. Walker and Clarence A. Wheeler. George B. Webster, president of the association, was toastmaster.

time and put up fruit. Now they scurry away to seaside or mountain or to the country with never a thought of storing away fruit for winter enjoyment, and when winter comes buy it at the delicatessen. Nash's mock cherry preserves is made at home by Grace E. Nash of 27 Batavia street. It is guaranteed pure. It is an excellent meat relish and is good as a filling for pies and cake.

The foreign custom of using oil freely in the preparation of foods is gaining more and more over here. The foreign inhabitants have always used oil; now the taste is spreading among the American population as well. The increase of travel between the continents is largely responsible. People acquire the taste across the water and demand its satisfaction over here. Chris olive oil is made in Grasse, France, and is regarded by many as the best obtainable for salads; it is named after Antoine Chris, who is its maker. It is made from the pure virgin oil pressed from selected French olives. When it cannot be obtained from dealers it can be ordered from the United States agent, C. G. Euler, Dept. M, 18 Platt street, New York.

There is nothing like vanilla for flavoring things. It is the stand-by from which we never depart very long, back to which we always go, and which we use when in doubt. As housekeepers have discovered, there is vanilla, and vanilla. Even vanillas of the same make sometimes vary as to quality. Burnett's can be depended upon. It is made of the Mexican bean and is characterized by the delicious flavor peculiar to that vegetable.

During the celebration of the forty-sixth anniversary of its business the Boston Diamond Company, sometimes spoken of as the Adams house jewelers, is making an offer of one fourth off on all its goods, which makes the present a most desirable time to purchase anything one may want. The store is at 567 Washington street.

An odd piece of furniture will make a room just as a touch of black will make a costume. Ferdinand carries such things in the higher grades of goods, as well as all kinds of furniture for the house. Owning the store, warehouses and stock, manufacturing heat, light and power and paying cash for all goods, thus securing discounts, the firm is able to give the purchaser a considerable discount on all goods, amounting to a constant reduction sale throughout the year. The store is located at 2820 Washington street, near the Dudley terminal.

A little labor-saver much appreciated in the home is the Saxonia spark gas lighter. It is safe, cheap and handy. There is no trouble with the match going out while you climb upon a chair, or a sudden breeze coming in through an opening door; there is no litter of matches and no temptation to mar woodwork or walls. A whole house, including the kitchen stove, can be lighted with this little spark alone. It is used largely in business establishments and should become better known in homes. It is sold by the U. S. A. Lighting Company, Springfield, Mass., box 20.

"THE HUSTLER" IS ISSUED BY THE NEWSBOYS CLUB

Boston Newsboys Club today issued the first number of The Hustler, its new 12-page monthly paper. The periodical is printed on glazed paper that permits of fine illustration, and is edited and managed by the newsboys.

George Weissman is editor-in-chief of the new publication and the associate editors are Alexander Abramovitz, Michael Berman, Harry Hornstein, business manager, A. J. Canefsky, assistants, J. M. Bornstein, Samuel Rosenberg, Max Tenny, adviser, Harold Brightman, business manager of the Harvard Illustrated Magazine.

"Among the principal articles are contributions by Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, who tells of conditions in Boston when he was a boy; 'Newsboys as Schoolboys' by Headmaster John F. Casey of the English high school, where there are 26 newsboys as seniors; and a story of the newsboys' court by Chief Justice Mitchell Freeman."

The boys themselves contribute articles, stories and departments. Philip Hornstein tells of "A Gang's Conversion." Pictures of the principal contributors are printed as well as a photograph of the clubhouse on Tremont street, opposite Common street, also a number of advertisements by Boston firms.

SHOE EMPLOYEES TO DANCE. Employees of the Regal Shoe Company will hold their seventh annual dance and dinner in the town hall, Whitman, on Monday evening, Feb. 27. Dancing will be from 8:30 p. m. to 1 a. m. A special train will leave for Boston and intervening points after the ball.

SENDS CHILDREN VALENTINES. Alexander I. Peckham, a lawyer, distributed 3000 valentines among the children of the South and West ends in accordance with his custom. Mr. Peckham is known personally to many of these children.

FRANK F. PREBLE PASSES ON. MELROSE, Mass.—Frank F. Preble, long associated with the Adams school, East Boston, passed on here Tuesday. In the civil war Mr. Preble was adjutant of the seventh Missouri cavalry. He was a past commander of Hugh de Payens commandery, K. T.

MRS. MEAD TELLS COMMERCE SCHOOL END OF WAR IS NEAR

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead talked to the boys of the High School of Commerce in the school hall today on "New Internationalism." Mrs. Mead said:

"War is to be vanquished just as slavery was. It will be vanquished forever within the next three generations. The people who are at this time contemplating war are those who will make something either in glory or otherwise. They are not disinterested parties. The system now in vogue for protecting our great nation, which is protected on both sides by the sea, is costing, including the balance of other wars, 70 cents out of every dollar that goes into the United States treasury. Forty cents of that is being spent for maintaining our army and navy, just the men who are looking for war. Nations gain nothing by conquering others."

"The time will never come when we shall not need our teachers, professors and preachers, but the time will come when cities will be able to dispense with the police, and when they can be lost, we can get along without our navy."

Mrs. Mead was a visitor at the last Hague conference and said that it was the most significant thing that ever took place. The date would go down in history, just as the date of the landing of Columbus.

LIBRARY AMONG THINGS DESIRED IN CHARLESTOWN

Citizens Present List of Needs at "Town Meeting" Attended by the Mayor and Five Councilors.

Playgrounds, bathhouses and branch libraries are the most urgent needs in the Charlestown district according to the vote of the Charlestown "town meeting" held at the high school hall Tuesday evening. Mayor Fitzgerald presided and Councilors Buckley, McDonald, Collins and Smith spoke.

A playground in ward 5, a year-round public bathhouse in the armory building at Lexington and Bunker Hill streets for which there is already an appropriation of \$30,000, a public library building, for which there is \$30,000 appropriated, and the reestablishment of the sewer department in Charlestown were asked.

Dr. Francis P. Silva was chairman of the delegation representing the improvement association. Congressman-elect William F. Murray spoke of the great need of a playground in ward 5, one of the most crowded sections of Boston. He urged the construction of a library building in Monument square.

Stanton H. King said the people of Charlestown wanted the bathhouse for which money had been appropriated many years ago.

David B. Shaw advocated the bathhouse and public library and reiterated to the need of reestablishing the sewer department which had been abolished. He also asked for the improvement of Medford street, which he said was in a deplorable condition.

VOTE NOT TO HAVE BOOTHBAY DIVIDED

AUGUSTA, Me.—Summer residents desiring a town government distinct from that of the older farming community presented their plea on Tuesday before the committee on towns in the Maine Legislature for the separation of East Boothbay from Boothbay. The committee, however, voted adversely on the project.

The proposed town would include Lincoln, Ocean Point and Damis Cove, would have 292 polls, six school buildings and about the same amount of taxable property as the remaining portion of the old town.

WALKER DINNER BY LEGISLATORS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Joseph Walker, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, was the guest at a reception of the Calhoun Club in this city Tuesday evening and addressed the members on "Direct Legislation and Direct Nomination." In the worthy hotel a party of former representatives of western Massachusetts also gave a reception and dinner to Mr. Walker.

DECISION IS DUE ON CUTTER BIDS

Decision on the bids submitted to the bureau of construction and repair of the navy department by the Boston, Mare Island and Norfolk navy yards for the construction of two revenue cutters will be made today. Authorities at the Charlestown navy yard say that if any of the government plans get the work they are certain it will go to the local yard.

OPPOSE PARCELS POST. ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Members of the Missouri Retail Hardware Dealers Association, meeting here today, adopted resolutions condemning the rural route parcels post bill, now pending in the Senate, as a blow to the country dealer, declaring its passage ultimately would drive him from business.

TIMOTHY E. BYRNES TELLS EVERETT MEN OF NEEDS OF PORT

"Boston will return to its own and will become the greatest port in the country," declared Timothy E. Byrnes, first vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, Tuesday evening at a dinner under the auspices of the Everett Board of Trade, in Whittier hall. About 200 attended.

Eugene I. Blount, president of the Board of Trade, presided, and former Mayor Thomas J. Boynton was the toastmaster. Besides Mr. Byrnes, Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works of Boston, Mayor Herbert P. Wagsstaff and Mayor George R. Fall of Malden were the speakers.

Mr. Byrnes said that the docking facilities of Boston are a disgrace to the commonwealth, and that the business men of Boston have alone been responsible for the decline of the port of Boston as a commercial center.

"The commonwealth should cease its shortsighted policy and develop the commonwealth property on the water front. Docks should be built that will bring ships and not force shipping to put up with the present inadequate facilities. There is talk of building a great shipping terminus at Montauk Point on Long island, but why should we need to go to Montauk Point when we have such a beautiful harbor for development right here in Boston."

"What Boston needs is men who will devote their energies to the upbuilding of the community."

"I can remember when Boston was the home city of the head offices of nearly all the principal railroads of the country, but they went. The shortsighted attitude of Boston business men was responsible and to a certain extent that shortsighted policy is still practiced."

Louis K. Rourke spoke of the "Panama Canal." "Everything used in the canal zone comes through government lands," he said. "The government buys Chicago beef in New York, transports it in government ships to Panama, 3000 miles, to a climate where 20 minutes exposure would ruin the meat, and sells it 25 per cent cheaper than you get it here, and the government is not running a charity business." Furthermore, the cost of living in Panama in September, 1907, was not one cent less than the cost in September, 1910.

Mr. Rourke favored fortification of the canal zone.

EXPRESS FIRMS TO MAKE RETURNS

OTTAWA, Ont.—The sub-committee on the Sharpe bill to compel express companies to make returns to the government of unclaimed balances in their possession, agreed that such returns shall be made within three months, instead of 20 days, after the end of each year. They will be sent to the railway commission.

Only balances unclaimed for three years will be reported on. While not definitely settled, the sense of the committee was against the Government being made custodian of the unclaimed amounts.

DANCE FAVORED AS RECREATION

"After working all day in a factory young people like to dance, and the junior protective league thinks that dancing is the very best thing it can promote," said Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, speaking at the meeting of the Women's Municipal League at the Twentieth Century Club, Tuesday.

Miss Addams spoke of the 14 small parks in Chicago, each with its clubhouse, containing gymnasium, dance hall and reading rooms, which may be engaged by any club for an evening, provided the restrictions are complied with.

GEN. GRANT ASKS ABOUT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND NEGLECT

Gen. Frederick D. Grant does not like the way Boston has dealt with Governor's island in Boston harbor and has written a letter to Mayor Fitzgerald asking if the city will make any improvements there and take the land in accordance with the act of Congress. He included the report of Gordon G. Heiner, the inspector, which says of Governor's island:

"The reservation, which includes the entire island, about 72 acres, is without caretaker, watchman or other representative of the United States, state of Massachusetts or city of Boston. The latter has a right to the land as soon as it complies with the fortification act of June 5, 1902, but it is stated that so far no action has been taken by the city with a view to compliance with that act."

"In view of the prevailing condition, information is requested as to whether the city of Boston intends to take advantage of the permission given in the joint resolution of the Congress to improve and beautify Governor's island, Boston harbor, in connection with other works therein authorized."

BOYS OF Y. M. C. A. PLAN CONFERENCE

Massachusetts and Rhode Island boys will attend the twenty-first annual conference of the boys' departments of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the two states, to be held in Worcester on Feb. 17, 18 and 19. The motto for 1911 has been announced as "Dare to Do It."

Among the speakers who will address the boys are Mayor Logan of Worcester, the Rev. Lucius H. Bugbee, D. D., Brookline; the Rev. Edward Payson Drew, D. D., Worcester; President F. H. Robson of the Worcester association, James A. Whitmore of New York, D. Brewer Eddy of Boston, the Rev. O. P. Gifford of Brookline, H. W. Gibson, state secretary, Preston G. Orwig, field secretary, New York; the Rev. Earle Knapp, Worcester, and Prof. Edward M. Lewis of Williams College.

TEXTILE HOLIDAY BEFORE COUNCIL

FALL RIVER, Mass.—A special meeting of the Fall River textile council will be held on Thursday night, when action will be taken relative to the stand the operatives shall take on the question of remaining away from their work in the cotton mills on Washington's birthday.

Some of the mills will close on Thursday evening for the remainder of the week and will continue on a four days a week schedule for awhile. There is no definite agreement to curtail for any specified length of time, this being left to the discretion of the mill treasurers. The condition of the cloth market is such that mill treasurers have thought it expedient to reduce their output in order to assist business.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR PRESTON LAW

CONCORD, N. H.—A bill calling for the repeal of the "Preston amendment" to the liquor statutes of the state, one of the most important subjects to come before the present session of the Legislature, was debated in the House Tuesday at length, and the law was retained by a vote of 182 to 154.

This law, which was passed two years ago, forbids the transportation of liquor from license territory into no-license territory in the state, and also forbids the soliciting of orders for liquor in no-license towns by license holders in other towns.

GIVES \$100,000 TO CHARITY.

NASHUA, N. H.—Public bequests of about \$100,000 were made by Miss Sarah W. Kendall whose will was filed in the Hillsboro county probate court here Tuesday.

COMMERCE CHAMBER AWAITING ACTION ON WEEKS FOREST BILL

Officers and members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which has been one of the most active forces behind the Weeks forest reserve bill, are interested today in the outcome of the vote scheduled to be taken this afternoon in the Senate at Washington.

A statement issued by the chamber relative to the legislation pending says in part:

"It was in January, 1906, that the present Weeks bill was reported to the House. Behind this bill the New England Governors, press and public concentrated their energies. It was at this time that the Boston Merchants Association, since consolidated with the Chamber of Commerce, began to take active part, and since then it has been the real leader of the campaign."

"The business men of Boston, realizing that they represented all New England, did not content themselves with simply passing resolutions. Their first move was to line up the other commercial organizations in all six states."

"Then, led by Boston, these commercial bodies invaded other parts of the country. They interested commercial organizations in large cities throughout the West, appealing to them for fair play. The Boston organization paid half the expenses of an expert who traveled all through the West, building up a sentiment for the measure."

"The Chamber of Commerce sent Prof. George F. Swain as an expert to Washington to argue before the House committee on agriculture the necessity of forests in regulating streamflow."

"Ever since then the campaign has gone on quietly and effectively. A few weeks ago at the request of the Chamber of Commerce Senator Crane made a poll of the Senate which showed that the result today would probably be favorable."

REMOUNT STATION FOR ARMY HORSES

WASHINGTON—The establishment of a remount station for army horses in the blue grass region of the Shenandoah valley, near Front Royal, Va., was provided for in the army appropriation bill passed by the Senate.

An amendment to the House bill was adopted granting the appropriation of \$200,000 for the purchase of 5000 acres near Front Royal.

This project was favored by the House military committee some time ago, but was rejected on a point of order in the House, made by Mr. Mann.

There are two remount stations in the West, but none in the East, where the army wants one established.

DISCUSS OREGON'S FIRST UNION FLAG

PORTLAND, Ore.—There is a discussion on as to who made the first Union flag in Oregon. The statement which appeared recently in the Oregonian that the flag was made by Mrs. Bills in 1861 was the first Union flag ever sewed in this city or state, is challenged by Mrs. E. Waite of 555 East Oak street, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hector Campbell, pioneers, who came to Oregon from Massachusetts.

Mrs. Waite recalls the fact that her mother made a flag for the steamer Lot Whitcomb, at Milwaukee, the first boat built in the territory. The craft was launched on Christmas day 1850.

GRINDSTONE LIGHTHOUSE BURNS. ST. JOHN, N. B.—The lighthouse tower on Grindstone island, about 100 miles up the bay of Fundy, has been destroyed by fire, which followed an explosion of one of the four big lamps in the top of the tower.

YOU ALL

Know the Saturday Monitor, replete with Special Articles on Timely Topics, Splendidly Illustrated: Have you taken time to

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It's Worth While

No Increase in Price
Always Two Cents

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BARRY, BEALS & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Requisites demanded by the business of the office or in the home may be found at the HANK BOOK CORNER. Phone, Richmond 1492.

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FOR HIGH-GRADE ANDIRONS AND Fireplaces Goods, BOSTON BRASS AND IRON CO., 108 Uthia st., Boston.

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JOHN H. TEARLE, 305 Berkeley Bldg., Boston. Motives, Works of Art, Lesson Markers, 25c. Embroidery, Illustrated catalog free. REID PUBLISHING CO., 420 Boylston st., room 316, Boston. Best literature and pictures on religious subjects. Send for catalogue. Circulating library.

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O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine specialties, 202 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

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CASLER'S, 372 Boylston st.—Braiding, cording, plaitings and buttons made to order; skirts plaited.

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NATURAL PRESERVED FLOWERS AND GRASSES, artificial flowers and plants for theaters, stores, halls and homes. BOSTON DECORATIVE PLANT CO., 65 and 67 Summer st., Boston.

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CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post-Cards, Albums. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st.

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W. H. McLEAN, 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowdoin st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue.

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W. A. BUTTERFIELD, 59 Bromfield st.—Choice books, new and old. Circulating library, 2 cts. per day. Phone Main 3792.

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HATHAWAY'S RELIABLE SHOES, every pair guaranteed. We have satisfied customers 60 years. 52 Merchants row.

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J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

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J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

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SUNSHINE RIBBON & CARBON CO., 178 Devonshire, Boston. Tel. F. 688. SMUT—Best carbon paper for all purposes.

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CARPET CLEANING

STEAM SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 180 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Box.

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MADDALENA, Fancy ice creams our specialty. Complete line SLIP-ONS for street or auto, \$5-50. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st.

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DAME STODDARD CO., 374 Washington street, Boston. Everything in good cutlery.

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A FULL LINE of domestic and imported delicatessen. ALL KINDS of COOKED MEAT; also cooked to order. J. J. FISCHER, 2214 Wash. st., Tel. 2745 Box.

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HODGSON, KENNARD & CO., Inc., 25 State st., Boston, Mass.—Diamonds and precious stones.

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MRS. HELEN M. RICH, EXCLUSIVE GOWNS, 107 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. Tel. 1344 B.B.

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THE MANHATTAN CO., INC., room 42-48, 114 Bedford St., Boston's leading dyers and cleansers.

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400 Boylston st., Boston. Reliable florists; low prices; try us. We are as near to you as your telephone.

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HIGH-GRADE LINE OF FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY, CANDLES AND BOB BONS. BOVA, 16 Huntington av., Boston.

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YOU GET QUALITY AT CORB. ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington st., Forty-six years in this store.

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LOW PRICES to close odd lots this month. CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st. and 150 Mass. ave.

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16 TEMPLE PLACE—Backward Shampoo, Alice E. MacDONAGLE, 17 DE CHATELAIN, MISS LOVELY.

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Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. Oz. 4460 M. 2 Park sq., rooms 67-69.

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Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., Room 31.

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JOHN W. CORDEN & CO., 246 Mass. ave., Electricians and locksmiths. Dealers in cutlery, kitchenware, paints, etc.

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BOSTON FLOOR CO., Ltd., 22 Kingston st.—Polished Parquet Floors, plain or ornamental. Floor refinishing. Tel. Oz. 1068.

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HALL & HANCOCK CO.—Furs repaired at summer prices. HALL, FULCO, successors, 450 Washington st., Boston.

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WM. H. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., just off south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and retimed; hats bandaged and bound while you wait, 50c.

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Jewelry diamonds, old gold and silver appraised and bought. FRANK A. ANDREWS CO., 10 School st., Boston.

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Gold, jewelry, fash. comb. Jewelry, watch, umbrella repairing. 9 Temple pl., Boston.

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MRS. O'BRIEN'S HAND LAUNDRY, 294 W. Newton st., Work neatly done. Ladies' shirtwaists and dresses. Tel. 1732-2 B. B.

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J. MAKLAUSKY, 282 Dartmouth st.—Nothing too high for my capability. Nothing too small for my personal attention.

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Satisfaction guaranteed. E. C. LEONARD CO., Inc., Ladies' Tailors, 31 Temple place.

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models and fabrics; satisfaction guaranteed. 15 Temple pl. Long distance tel.

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WEAR THE TREMONT WAIST—Costs no more than ordinary waists. Sold only by THE GLEN SHIRT AND COLLAR CO., 121 Tremont st., Boston.

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YARDLEY BROS. CO., 100 Boylston st., Boston. Fixtures and table lamps of original design and finest workmanship.

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PURE LINENS—We carry a large assortment of stamped goods to embroider, shirt waists, collars, jackets, centers, dollies, luncheon sets, etc. LINEN SPECIALTIES CO., 7th floor Blake bldg., 50 Temple pl., Boston.

MANUFACTURING FURRIER

GENTLEMEN'S MUSKAT COATS, other collars, 38 and 40 West, 100 and 102, Ladies' astrachan coats, 34 bust, \$150; 36 bust, \$125. Hudson river seal, 38 bust, \$135. Well made, best quality. A. B. POTCH, 215 Tremont st.

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Seal garments and fancy furs to order, redyed and remodeled in the latest styles. Estimates cheerfully given. Tel. Oxford 1944.

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SCORPS, LIBERTY'S and piano relocations for all opera may be had at HONEYBEE'S MUSIC SHOP, 332 Boylston st., Boston.

C. W. THOMPSON & CO., A and B Park st., Boston

"Trusting," a new sacred song by Miss L. A. Bugbee. Mail orders filled promptly. Write for catalogue.

NAPHTHA CLEANSING

RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding completely cleansed and renewed by heated naphtha. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kombe st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071.

ORIENTAL RUGS

A. U. DILLY & CO., Inc., 5 Park st., Boston; 615 Fifth ave., New York, exclusive and expert dealers. Every rug guaranteed in writing. Prices reasonable.

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HENDERSON, ostrich feathers dried, cleaned, curled and made. WILLOW WORK a specialty. 25 Winter st.

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ARMENIAN RUG RENOVATING WORKS. Careful work at moderate price. Etab. 1886. 15 Temple place. Tel. Oxford 3025.

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DAUERREPROTECTOR RESTORED and copied with success. THE GABO STUDIO, 747 Boylston st., Boston.

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PARIS PATTERN SUPPLY CO. Ladies can cut and make from these patterns without fitting. 109 Tremont st., Boston.

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THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO HURSTON'S, 50 Bromfield st., for supplies, development and printing. Try him and see why.

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WAKEFIELD ART CO., 723 Dudley st., Dor. Devel. 6 ex. rolls to 45c. 10c. Prints No. 2 Br. 3c; No. 24, 34c; 34c; 4c; 45c. 5c. Mail orders. Reliable, quick.

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H. W. BERRY, 211 Tremont st., Boston. Sole agents for the celebrated H. W. BERRY and KELLER & SONS PIANOS. Tel. Oxford 33. Remember our store is up one flight.

BATES-MITCHELL PIANO CO.

377 Boylston st. Boston. Established 22 years. Other reliable pianos. Pianos to rent.

UPRIGHT PIANOS, \$30 to \$400—Good, reliable makes.

Barzani always on hand; easy terms. CHEENEY'S PIANO ROOMS, 60 Washington st. and 15 Boylston st. (over the Continental). Etab. 22 years.

BEFORE YOU DECIDE, hear the KRAKOW.

Pianos for rent. GEO. LINCOLN PARKER, 100 Boylston st., Boston.

A Great Art Product THE STEIFF PIANO

Received Highest Award at Paris 122 Boylston st.

PIANOS FOR RENT

OUR SPECIALTY—100 to select from. CHAS. S. NORRIS, 151 Tremont st., Apollo player, Kranich and Bach pianos.

PICTURES AND FRAMES

W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 260 Boylston st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of pictures, mirrors and frames.

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GEORGE W. WAITE, 90 Portland st., Boston. PICTURES AND FRAMES of all kinds at correct prices.

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One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

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TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4890 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

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Gentleman's Estate, South Shore

Cost \$150,000--at Half-Price

THE Governor Emory place at Marshfield, with view from Boston light to Provincetown; nearly 500 acres of first quality land; mansion with modern improvements; three smaller houses; farm buildings; barn for 50 cows; the best growth of oak and pine in Massachusetts; 2000 oak trees can be sold at \$20 apiece and 500 pine trees at same figure. Estate will make 1100 cottage lots worth \$100 each. Must be sold to settle estate at a fraction of cost. Appointment to show at any time can be made with

A. D. COLLINS
84 School Street

Bungalow Sites

IN PINES OF LONG ISLAND.
Five lots near 1000 acre estate and an ideal bungalow site. South Shore property at Eastport. Prebuilt cottages on Long Island. Express to New York. Pennsylvania-Long Island Railroad. High ground, near station and bay. Industrial developments should show big profits in next few years. Enjoy your property now and take your cash profits later. Titles guaranteed. No interest, assessments or taxes for two years. Write today or call for free map and full particulars. MRS. WOODWARD, suite 800, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

INVESTMENT 15 PER CENT--Block of brick and stone buildings, nearly new, 2 stories, 20 miles, cost \$15,000, will sell for \$80,000, mortgaged for \$40,000, the \$20,000 equity will pay 15 per cent net; investigation invited. Address P. 542, Monitor Office.

FARM GUIDE Postpaid, CHAPIN Agency, 204 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Development of Fenway land will undoubtedly be greatly stimulated by the Fenway Improvement Association, which has just been formed by influential real estate and other interests of Boston, largely owners of land in that section of the city. Organization was effected at the office of John H. Storer, 16 State street, and these officers were elected:

President, John H. Storer; secretary, John C. Kiley; treasurer, William G. Nickerson; executive committee, George B. James, William G. Nickerson, Richard H. Saltonstall, John H. Storer and John C. Kiley.

It was voted that the association recommend the immediate laying out and construction of Boylston street across the Back Bay Fens and also Jersey street across the Fens to meet Huntington avenue.

It was also voted that the executive committee take steps to confer with the park commissioners of the city of Boston relative to securing a modification of restrictions that now apply to apartment houses fronting on the park, and also to confer with the Boston Real Estate Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce to secure their cooperation on these measures.

It seemed to be the unanimous opinion of those present that an association such as this will be a great factor in the development along broad lines of Fenway land.

At the meeting Tuesday was also considered the matter of securing the best kind of buildings for this vicinity.

Attention of the land owners was called to the necessity of their consulting the executive committee before making any sales to undesirable persons, who might erect buildings out of harmony with the neighborhood.

Among those present were Gen. Charles H. Taylor, James G. Holt, Henry W. Putnam, Dudley L. Pickman, Robert Treat Paine, Clarence F. French, Frederick E. Lowell, George B. James, William G. Nickerson, F. F. Roundy, John C. Kiley and John H. Storer.

BRACE OF IMPORTANT SALES

Through the office of R. Elmer Townsend of the Shawmut Bank building, Blanche L. Bancher has sold to Tamer E. Homsey the 2½ story brick building and 1220 feet of land numbered 83 Oak, corner of Hudson street, South End. The taxed value is \$6000, of which the land carries \$3700.

Frank S. Mason, the Charleston broker, reports the passing of final papers on the 2½ story frame dwelling, situated at 18 Lynde street, Charleston. The total assessment is \$1400, \$600 being on 760 square feet of land. George A. Barker conveys to Josephine E. Bowdren.

Mr. Mason also was the broker in the sale of the three-story frame dwelling with store, at 310-312 Main street, Charleston. This property is assessed on \$4500. The lot contains 1581 square feet of land, assessed for \$2700. George E. Pollard et al. convey to Samuel Porter, who buys for investment.

Through the office of W. J. McDonald, 95 Milk street, a 2½ story dwelling, numbered 57 Quint avenue, in the Allston section of Brighton, was sold to E. de MacPervier of Boston. This is the last of the many two-family houses built in that section in the last year. The total assessed value is \$8000, of which \$2000 is on the 5000 feet of land. The selling price was much in excess of the assessed value. The grantor was W. Stanley Tripp.

William A. E. Finley reports the passing of final papers in the sale for Robert M. Goode, a Brookline builder, to Herbert F. Nelson of Sharon of the estate at 37 and 19 University road.

SUPERIOR FLOORING

MADE BY
George W. Gale Lumber Co.
Telephone 90
Cambridge, Mass.
Everything from Sills to Shingles

REAL ESTATE

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS

State, Gravel and Metal Roofing. Gutters, Chimneys and Skylights. Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing. DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS. Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

YOUR ROOF

GRAVEL SLATE AND METAL ROOFING. SHEET METAL WORK. Skylights, Gutters and Conduits put up and repaired.

ARTIFICIAL STONE WALKS. WATER-TIGHT CEILING. ASPHALT FLOORS.

W. A. Murlfeldt Co.

161 DEVONSHIRE ST. ROOM 1602.

Concrete Construction

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION. Paddock Building, Boston, Mass. Fireproof Concrete residences a specialty. Reinforced Concrete and Steel Buildings of all kinds. Correspondence solicited.

FARM--An 800-acre stock farm for sale, 15 miles from End, Okla., well improved, with 15 acres of bearing fruit. For any information address J. R. GODFREY, 516 E. Cherokee st., End, Okla.

ROXBURY--For sale, 3-family brick apartment house, good location; rents \$47 per month; price \$2800. Apply E. T. BLANCHARD, 63 Summer st., Boston.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

CENTRAL STATE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SECRETARY—Cheerful woman, college graduate, wants job as private secretary or companion; references. MISS MARGARET HICKS, 216 E. Erie st., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER—PRIVATE SECRETARY—Experienced in railroad and details farm loan investments, including index system, also, her lines, in general correspondence, desires position. MISS HIGBEE, 361 Lake Chicago.

TUTOR—TEACHER—COMPETENT IN REFERENCES; commercial and legal experience. MISS MARGARET HICKS, 216 E. Erie st., Chicago.

TUTOR-TRAVELING COMPANION—Wanted as tutor or traveling companion in ref. field during summer months. Good salary offered. References. MISS BONNIE B. WERT, 506 Greenwood st., Chattanooga.

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Wanted for family of 3; Protestant; strong character; good cooking ability. Write, sending references. MRS. A. HOPE, box 537, Butte, Mont.

SOLICITORS—Wanted, Indies outfit for sale. Young lady, native Utah, Mexican and other states to take descriptions for the weekly edition of "The People's Guide." No salary paid. For further particulars address MANAGER WEEKLY PEOPLE'S GUIDE, Col.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted at once; temperate; willing to start at salary. In Colorado. Y. Monte, Ural city, Rocky Ford, Col.

MANAGER—Position wanted by all kinds to manage farm, in western Montana state. GABRIEL LUDVIGS, Box 531, Missoula, Mont.

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

BRIDGE CARPENTER wanted to charge of repairs of trestles on short work usual force with good camp equipment. RALEIGH & CHARLESTON CAMP CO., Portland, Ore.

FARMERS—Wanted on a farm in Gloucester county, on Ware river, man and wife; to cook; good wages and comfortable quarters; best references required. J. DREWRY, Swan Neck Va.

FEDDER wanted at once for phrases; one with experience in city work preferred; state salary. BARBER PRINTING CO., Georgetown, S. C.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

OPERATORS wanted on dresses; analysts; \$9-\$15 per week. J. KANN & Co., 103 Hopkins pl., Baltimore, Md.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT AND CASHIER desired position in Miami or Ft. Lauderdale. Experienced; references; young man (E. JORDAN, 5313 Washington ave., Chicago).

Printer—Union job and ad man want a situation in newspaper or job office. Address JOHN S. SANDERS, 11 Clark st., Nashville, Tenn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

AMBITIOUS GIRL (17) desires position school, where she can give services; bookkeeping for tuition. MISS MARTHA WILLIAMS, 814 Madison St., Chicago.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER of business ability, desires few months' work; please answer, with full particulars. Answer by letter. MISS R. NELLE BEYON, Del Rio, Tenn.

COMPANION-GOVERNESS—Young woman desires position as companion or as governess for small children; good references. Address MISS JESSIE O. FUQUA, P. O. Box 1, San Antonio, Tex.

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

SECOND HAND MAID wanted; permanent position; capable woman; who will attend & mos. of the year in country; no Lent; private family; references. Address Mrs. J. STEUBACHER, 645 San Jacinto st., Los Angeles, Cal.

HILLMAN, Hillcrest apartments, Culver City and Jones sts., San Francisco, Cal.

WAIST FITTER—Wanted, high class tailor in exclusive dressing establishment in San Francisco; one who can do charge of department. Address ELLEN 177 Post st., San Francisco.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CLERK—Position wanted by young man who is willing to accept references, accustomed to clerical work. GEORGE FRED, 910 West Fifth st., Los Angeles.

YOUNG GERMAN AMERICAN (21 years or 7 years' work in drug house, where he acquired a different nature anywhere in California). Address, 645 San Jacinto st., Los Angeles, Cal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CASHIER AND WAITRESS, experienced position; must be in Spokane. MISS MARY, nationality and age. Mrs. J. H. OKANE, Wash.

COMPANION—Young, well educated woman, capable, who is willing to travel on western ranch, or in California. REDFIELD, 98 Mountfort st., suite 202.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young woman (21 years old) position as housekeeper where exchange services for vocal lessons at home. Address Y. LONG, 329 S. Monroe st., Spokane.

TEACHER—Young woman, well educated, some experience in teaching; speaks English, desires position in schools. Address REDFIELD, 98 Mountfort st., suite 202.

SPANISH FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—MALE

LITHOGRAPHIC ARTIST AND ENGRAVER—Address THE WESTERN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., Halifax, N. S.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT (F. C.) London, 1904; desires clerkship; as follows: Victoria, St. Albans, Enniscorthy, etc.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

TENDANT—England: woman returns would be glad to act as children's attendant; fully competent. E. GREEN, 4 Linden st., Montreal, Can.

ENGLISH LADY desires French, Italian or accomplishments; good references. Address MISS MARY, Cemetery road, South Lancashire, Eng.

Market Reports

CHIEF WOOL TRADE FEATURE IS BROADER SCOPE OF DEMAND

Buyers Order in Small Lots, Preferring Frequent Purchases for Pressing Requirements to the Acquisition of Large Quantities for Prospective Needs.

Variety in demand for wool, rather than calls for quantity, constitutes the chief feature of the situation. There is a market for almost everything offering, in limited amounts, with prices practically unchanged from week to week.

It appears to be the settled policy of buyers to refrain from ordering in large quantities, relying upon prevailing market conditions to keep prices from advancing, and taking only supplies needed for immediate production.

Sales of fabrics have continued of fair volume, and the prospects are encouraging for a good run of manufacturing at the mills. The movement of wool that such a condition of affairs presages has been slow in developing, but there seems to be no question that considerable wool will be taken in small instalments and at frequent intervals rather than in bulk lots.

Some of the recent transactions have been more favorable to purchasers. It is understood that the desire to clear up holdings on the Boston market is responsible for whatever tendency of this sort has manifested itself, inasmuch as there has been no variation in the statistical outlook to warrant a change in the relations between buyers and sellers.

A feature, however, that has some bearing on this phase of the situation is the near approach of the new domestic wool season. Shearing has already begun in the Southwest, reports coming from Arizona and New Mexico of clipping begun or about to begin in those sections.

The advance of shearing operations northward from this time on will be rapid, and many of the buyers for Boston wool houses are now preparing for their annual trips West to look over the field and arrange for the acquisition of new supplies to meet the needs of their trade.

Mainly for the reason that they do not wish to encourage growers to expect high prices for their clips, the Boston dealers are likely to be less insistent on extreme quotations for their holdings here in the East during the weeks intervening before the new wools begin to reach the seaboard in quantity. Prices in general, however, hold up well, and most of the current transactions are on a fairly firm basis, because this state of affairs seems warranted by present and prospective demand.

American purchases at the London sales and in the southern hemisphere will soon be on the market in larger volume. Much less than usual has been taken for this side and it is estimated that less than one half the quantity brought into the country at the corre-

sponding period a year ago will be imported this season.

Territory clips are offered around 62 cents, scored basis, for fine staple, with half blood at 60 cents, three eighths at 55 cents and quarter at 52 cents. Clothing territories, scored, bring about 57 to 58 cents for fine and 53 to 55 cents for fine medium.

Fleeces are practically unchanged. Demand thus to quarters largely, although other grades of medium wools have been wanted. For XX and above 32 cents is quoted and delaines are unchanged. A moderate demand for pulled and scoured wools on practically the same price level that has prevailed for some time past is reported.

There is more inquiry for foreign clothing wools, recent arrivals from South America especially attracting the attention of manufacturers. Carpet wools are steady and quiet.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings.

Sailings from New York.

*Campania, for Liverpool.....	Feb. 15
*Campania, for Rotterdam.....	Feb. 16
*La Gascogne, for Havre.....	Feb. 15
*California, for Glasgow.....	Feb. 15
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen.....	Feb. 15
*La Provence, for Havre.....	Feb. 15
*Campania, for Mediterranean ports.....	Feb. 15
*Venezia, for Mediterranean ports.....	Feb. 15
*Adriatic, for Southampton.....	Feb. 15
*Venezia, for Mediterranean ports.....	Feb. 15
*Manitowish, for London.....	Feb. 15
*Gothland, for Antwerp, via Dover.....	Feb. 15
*Frederick, for Antwerp, via Dover.....	Feb. 15
*Mauretania, for Liverpool.....	Feb. 15
*Gedre, for Mediterranean ports.....	Feb. 15
*Verona, for Mediterranean ports.....	Feb. 15
*Bismarck, for Havre.....	Feb. 15
*Panama, for Mediterranean ports.....	Feb. 15
*St. Louis, for Southampton.....	Feb. 15
*La Gascogne, for Liverpool.....	Feb. 15
*Germania, for Mediterranean ports.....	Feb. 15
*Frederick, for Antwerp, via Dover.....	Feb. 15
*Kursk, for Rotterdam.....	Feb. 15
*Regina D'Italia, for Mediterranean ports.....	Feb. 15
*Philadelphia, for Southampton.....	Feb. 15
*Minneapolis, for London.....	Feb. 15
*George Washington, for Bremen.....	Feb. 15
*America, for Mediterranean ports.....	Feb. 15
*Columbia, for London.....	Feb. 15

Sailings from Boston.

*Winifreda, for Liverpool.....	Feb. 15
*Columbian, for London.....	Feb. 15
*Iberian, for Manchester.....	Feb. 15
*Kentucky, for Copenhagen.....	Feb. 15
*Ionian, for Glasgow.....	Feb. 15
*Lancaster, for Liverpool.....	Feb. 15
*Lancaster, for Liverpool.....	Feb. 15
*Marquette, for Antwerp.....	Feb. 15
*Gordy, for Rotterdam.....	Feb. 15
*Sachsen, for Liverpool.....	Feb. 15
*Georgian, for London.....	Feb. 15
*Zealand, for Liverpool.....	Feb. 15

Sailings from Philadelphia.

*Manitowish, for Antwerp.....	Feb. 17
*Tacoma, for Antwerp.....	Feb. 17
*Haverford, for Liverpool.....	Feb. 17
*Haverford, for Liverpool.....	Feb. 17

Sailings from Montreal.

*All sailings from Halifax, N. S., or Portland, Me., during winter season.	
*Sailings from Portland.	
*Canada, for Liverpool.....	Feb. 15
*Tunisian, for Liverpool.....	Feb. 15
*Empress of Britain, for Liverpool.....	Feb. 15

Sailings from Liverpool.

*Corcoran, for Boston.....	Feb. 17
*Devonian, for Boston.....	Feb. 17
*Meganitic, for Portland.....	Feb. 17
*Lancaster, for New York.....	Feb. 17
*Meganitic, for Portland.....	Feb. 17
*Porter, for Philadelphia.....	Feb. 17
*Europe, for Liverpool.....	Feb. 17
*Empress of Ireland, for Halifax.....	Feb. 17
*Bosman, for Boston.....	Feb. 17
*Frederick, for New York.....	Feb. 17
*Laurentic, for New York.....	Feb. 17

Sailings from Southampton.

*Oceania, for New York.....	Feb. 15
*America, for New York.....	Feb. 17
*Minneapolis, for New York.....	Feb. 17
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y. St. Paul, for New York.....	Feb. 17
*Mennah, for New York.....	Feb. 17

FOREIGN MAIL DEPARTURES FOR WEEK FEB. 15.

Mails for—

Jamaica, via Philadelphia.....	Conveyed by.....	Mail closes at.....
Europe, Egypt, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Great Britain, Ireland and Africa, except Egypt, via Havre.....	Admiral Schley, Wed. 15, 4 p. m.	Suppl. Mail

Costa Rica, via Port Limon.....	Admiral Schley, Wed. 15, 9 p. m.	10 p. m.
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SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Augusta, Ga.—P. H. Rice of Rice O'Connell Shoe Co., U. S.
 Blahamton, N. Y.—E. B. Munroe, U. S.
 Binghamton, N. Y.—J. A. Herring, U. S.
 Des Moines, Ia.—H. Westing of Bentley & Olmstead Co., U. S.
 Hagerstown, Md.—W. E. Bick, U. S.
 Harrisburg, Pa.—W. B. Maxwell of Dives Pomeroy & Stewart, U. S.
 Havana, Cuba.—J. M. Otero of Fernandez Valdes & Co., U. S.
 Indianapolis, Ind.—L. W. Cooper of Crowder Cooper Shoe Co., U. S.
 Minneapolis, Minn.—H. W. Rowland of Bannan & Co., Essex.
 Montgomery, Ala.—T. Nattel, U. S.
 Montreal, Can.—Mr. Leonard of Slater Shoe Co., with friends.
 New York city, N. Y.—Sam'l L. Golden and Chas. Jacob of S. J. Golden & Co., U. S.
 Omaha, Neb.—F. P. Kirkendall of F. P. Kirkendall & Co., U. S.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—Geo. De Cou of De Cou Bros. & Co., U. S.
 Pottsville, Pa.—J. T. Ball of Dives Pomeroy & Stewart, U. S.
 Reading, Pa.—E. S. Knouse of Dives Pomeroy & Stewart, U. S.
 San Francisco, Cal.—Chester Williams of Williams-Martin Co., 135 Lincoln st., U. S.
 Selma, Ala.—Albert Meyer of Meyer & Adams, U. S.
 St. Louis, Mo.—J. Weinbach, U. S.
 Thurber, Tex.—F. H. Frank of Texas Pacific Mercantile Co., U. S.
 Youngstown, O.—Lee P. Warner of L. P. Warner & Co., U. S.

Carroll, LEASTON, Mass., Hopkins, 20 Washington ave., Chelsea, Mass.

SHIPPING NEWS

Arrivals at T wharf today were: The str. Foam 63,000 pounds, Helen E. Thomas 8000, str. Ripple 76,500, Elmer E. Gray 54,500, Esperanto 54,500, Margaret Dillon 36,000, Morning Star 42,500, Mary F. Curtis 62,300, Aspinet 10,300, and Washakie 4700.

T wharf dealers paid per hundred weight for steak cod today \$8.25 to \$9.50, market cod \$4.25 to \$5.75, haddock \$3.75 to \$4.25 and pollock \$7.50.

A total of 103 packages of live lobsters, 13 packages of smelts, and two of eels will arrive in Boston Thursday on the steamer A. W. Perry, Captain Hawes, from Halifax, due about noon.

Five foreign steamers reached port today, and the Smyrna from Progresso and Jernina from Liverpool are due Thursday.

On her first trip to Boston for over two months, the White Star liner Zealand, Captain Mathias, is due here Wednesday from Liverpool and Queenstown with 11 saloon, 115 second cabin and 200 steerage passengers. She sailed from Queenstown today.

Wireless despatches from the Cunard line steamer Ivernia, Captain Thomas Potter, show that the steamer will arrive about noon Thursday from Liverpool and Queenstown with 26 saloon, 287 second cabin and 483 steerage passengers. Among the saloon passengers are: H. M. Drake, A. Edward Dunn, Thomas B. Haigh, J. F. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Roberts, Peter Spoor, Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Tuxford, Ivan Tuxford, James Whittaker and Miss A. M. Whittaker.

Filled to her capacity, the Leyland liner Winifreda, Captain Shepherd, sailed today from Hoosac docks for Liverpool. She carried over 9000 tons. Among the passengers are Capt. William Grant, Mrs. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Walker of Boston, Mrs. King and Miss Mary Dale of Montreal, Miss A. Van Buskirk and Miss C. R. Van Buskirk of London, Ont.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.

Str. Ionian (Br.), Eastaway, Glasgow, Feb. 4 via Halifax, N. S. mdse and passengers to H & A Allan.
 Str. Lancaster (Br.), Fortay, Liverpool Feb. 4, mdse to Leyland line.
 Str. Kansas (Br.), Linklater, Calcutta Dec. 30, Colombo Jan. 10 and Algiers Jan. 30, mdse to A. C. Lombard's Sons.
 Str. Kentucky (Dan), Andersen, Copenhagen via Christiania, Feb. 1, mdse to A. C. Lombard's Sons.
 Str. Grecian, Briggs, Philadelphia, mdse and passengers to C. H. Maynard.
 Str. City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.
 Str. Aloha, from Newfoundland, via Gloucester, in tow of tug Evelyn.
 Tug Covington, Law, Portland, tow by.

Sailed.

Str. Melrose, Baltimore; Transportation, do; Junista, Norfolk; tug Sadie Ross, Gloucester; towed by tug Sagamore (Br.), Liverpool; Winifreda (Br.), do; Kershaw, Norfolk; tug Evelyn, towed by tug Premier.
 Str. Hortensius (Br.), Buenos Aires via New York; tug Fred E. Richards, N. Y., towed by 2 and 3.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

NEW YORK—Arrd str. Clyde, Southampton, via Kingston, Colon, etc.; Bremen, Bremen; Gothland, Antwerp; Carmania, Med ports; Carnia, Colon, Kings, etc.; Industry, Cardiff; El Sid, Galveston; Elise Marie, Rotterdam; Yucera, Hamburg and Shields; Mars, Jacksonville.

MARINE NOTES.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Capt. Thomas Latham and five of the crew of ten perished when the gasoline schooner Oakkosh was wrecked on the south spit of the Columbia river.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Power sloop W 1833 was found bottom up Tuesday in Admiralty inlet on the west coast of Whidby island. Three men and a woman who were in the sloop are missing.

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Str. Boverie (Br.), Harper, from San Francisco for Sydney, N. S. W., has arrived at Auckland short of coal. A portion of the cargo was consumed for fuel. She encountered heavy weather, during which she lost part of her deckload of lumber.

HALIFAX, N. S.—A submerged derelict with masts projecting about 10 feet above the water was reported to the Canadian marine and fisheries department in a wireless message from the Belgian steamer Gothland. The derelict was reported in latitude 41 degrees 48 minutes north, longitude 59 degrees 15 minutes west, or about 200 miles south of Sable island.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 13—Sld, str. Ionian (from Glasgow), Boston.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—Arrd, str. Michig, Boston.

SUEZ, Feb. 11—Arrd, str. Braumfels, Calcutta and Colombo for Boston and New York; 12 Suruga, Manila for do.

PORT LIMON, Feb. 12—Sld, str. San Jose, Boston, bananas; due Feb. 20.

NEWPORT NEWS, Feb. 13—Arrd, sch. Gen E. S. Greeley, Boston.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 13—Arrd, str. Romanic, Boston for Naples and Genoa.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 13—Sld, str. Katalina, Jacksonville for Boston.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14—Arrd, str. Bos-

nia, Hamburg via Boston; Gloucester, Boston.

CAPE HENRY, Feb. 13—Pd 600, str. Everett, Balt for Boston; 14, Malden, do for do. Pd in, str. Bosnia, Hamburg via Boston for Balt; Ontario, Boston for Norfolk.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Feb. 14—Pd 600, str. Greidan, do for Boston.

NAPLES, Feb. 12—Sld, str. Liguria, Boston.

PRODUCE MARKET

Arrivals.

Str. Lochan from Glasgow; Lancaster from Liverpool; and Kentucky from Copenhagen.

Str. Herman Winter from New York brought 41 boxes grape fruit, 241 boxes oranges, 50 crates pine.

Str. Nantucket from Norfolk passed Chatham at 9:30 a. m.

Steamer Ontario from Norfolk due here tomorrow has 100 bbls spinach, 150 bbls kale, 900 bags peanuts, 700 bxs grape fruit, 300 bxs oranges.

Sailed.

Steamer Winifreda sailed today taking 5619 bbls, 1302 bxs apples.

Boston Receipts.

Apples 1323 bbls, cranberries 145 bbls, Florida oranges 341 bxs, California oranges 3818 bxs, lemons 1820 bxs, pineapples 50 crates, peanuts 250 bags, potatoes 30,1000 bushels, sweet potatoes 156 bbls, onions 580 bushels.

Local Poultry Receipts.

Today 1465 pkgs; last year 1092 pkgs.

Chicago Market.

May Wheat 92½¢, May Pork \$17.75, May Lard \$9.50. Hog receipts 21,000.

Rects \$67.50. Cattle mkt steady. Rects 15,000. Bees \$5.60 to \$6.20, cows & heifers \$2.60 to \$5.70, Texas steers \$4.20 to \$5.40, stks & fdrs \$3.75 to \$5.65, western cattle \$4.40 to \$5.80.

Boston Prices.

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring patents \$3.25 to \$3.60, clears \$4.20 to \$4.60, winter patents \$4.60 to \$4.80, straight, 4.30 to 4.60, clears \$4.40 to \$4.60, Kansas patents, in June \$4.60 to \$5.20, rye flour \$3.60 to \$4.00, Graham \$3.60 to \$3.80.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 56¢, standard yellow 55½¢, No. 3 yellow 55¢, to ship from the West, No. 2 yellow 55 to 56½¢, No. 3 yellow 54 to 55½¢.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 39½¢, No. 2 38½¢, No. 3 38¢, rejected white 36 to 37¢, to ship from the West, 40 to 42 lbs clipped white 39 to 39½¢, 36 to 40 lbs 38 to 38½¢, 36 to 38 lbs 36 to 37½¢.

Milled—To ship from the mills, spring bran \$25.50 to \$26, winter bran \$25.50 to \$26, middlings \$25.50 to \$26, mixed feed \$26.50 to \$28.50, red dog \$28.75, cottonseed meal \$29, linseed meal \$30.50, hominy feed \$22.50, gluten feed \$28.50, stock feed \$23.50.

Hay and straw—Hay, western choice \$23.50 to \$24, No. 1 \$22.50 to \$23, No. 2 \$19.50 to \$20, No. 3 \$15 to \$16, straw, rye \$12.50 to \$13, oat \$9 to \$9.50.

Butter—Northern creamery 28¢; western 28¢.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henry 28¢, eastern best 26 to 27¢; western best, 26 to 27¢.

Cheese—New York twins, new, 14½¢; Vermont twins, extra, 14 to 14½¢.

Beans—Peas, choice, per bu, \$2.20 to \$2.25; medium, choice hand picked, \$2.20 to \$2.25; California small white, \$2.70 to \$2.75; yellow eyes, best, \$2.20 to \$2.25; red kidney, choice, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Apples—Northern Spy, bbl, \$3.42 to \$3.45; Baldwin, fancy storage, per bbl, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Greenings, No. 1 bbl, \$4.40 to \$4.50; native, bu box, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Potatoes—New potatoes, \$1.05 to \$1.06; sweet potatoes, per basket, 90¢ to \$1.15.

Poultry—Nearby broilers, 24 to 25¢; choice northern and eastern fowl, 18 to 19¢; western, choice, 16 to 17¢; western turkeys, choice, 25¢; roasting chickens, 18 to 20¢; western chickens, 16¢.

Onions—Connecticut river, per 110 lb bag, \$1.75 to \$1.85; native yellow, per bu box, 90¢ to \$1.

Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$1.50 to \$1.60; cranberries, per box, \$2.75 to \$3.00; per bbl, choice late varieties, \$8 to \$9.50; strawberries, per qt, Florida, 25 to 30¢.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

PEACE OF EUROPE IS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED DECLARES M. PICHON

Agitation to Humiliate France Proves Futile—Triple Entente Never More Productive.

RUSSIA DID KEEP ALLY INFORMED

(Special to The Monitor.) PARIS—The speech delivered by M. Pichon, the minister of foreign affairs, in the Senate on the recent debate on the budget affecting the estimates for Morocco, is one that will be welcomed throughout the world, as it shows that the peace program in Europe is even more strongly established than many peace advocates had themselves believed.

M. Pichon's declaration will do much towards putting an end to the bitter agitation that has been going on during the weeks that have elapsed since the meeting at Potsdam. This agitation, which has affected not only France, but the whole of Europe, has been conducted, no doubt, with a view to humiliating France, by seeking to show that the triple entente was really non-existent; positive proof of which the critics said was to be found in the circumstances which permitted her ally, Russia, even to enter into negotiations with Germany without consulting her.

The minister, in reply to M. Lamarzelle's criticism, after dealing with the action of the government in Morocco, said that the Anglo-French treaty of 1904 was one of the most fruitful works accomplished by the government of the republic. The Algerian act, he said, was a necessary act, and they had no reason to complain of the results; they were pursuing a policy of peace and conciliation; it was singular that it should have been declared that the entente with Great Britain had not produced results, and that military matters were no longer discussed between France and the United Kingdom. Turning to his critics, M. Pichon asked with some warmth what on earth they could know about the question, since diplomacy was not carried on in public places.

The minister went on to say that never had the entente cordiale been more complete or more productive than today. He asked how it was that their alliance with Russia was being continually called in question. They did not cease to be in relation with their allies and to unite their efforts in the cause of peace and dignity; they wanted to guarantee the peace but also the strength of France and never had the political position of France been better than it was today.

Replying to further criticisms from M. Lamarzelle and M. Flaisièrès the minister added that France and Russia were too closely allied for them not to have been notified beforehand by Russia of what she was going to say at the meeting at Potsdam; they were, in effect, notified precisely. Russia had informed them that at the meeting the Persia and Turco-Persian railways would be dealt with, and also that other questions might be raised in the course of the meeting by the other party present; Russia had even kept them "au courant" day by day in the most complete manner. It was not for him to say what might result generally from these communications but he could affirm that from the point of view of the interest of the country and of those of peace they would have nothing to regret.

KING ASKED TO VISIT MADRAS

(Special to The Monitor.) MADRAS, India—A resolution was carried at a public meeting of the citizens held recently to the effect that the government should be urged to cable to King George begging him to visit the presidency. The Maharajah of Mysore has already engaged an entire hotel at Delhi for December next, in which month the coronation takes place in that city.

WIRELESS STATION OPENED TO PUBLIC

ADEN—The wireless stations at Aden and Berbera have been opened to the public, and wireless messages can now be exchanged between Aden and Berbera at a rate of six annas (12 cents) a word. In due course the service is to be extended so as to permit of communication with ships at sea.

RUSSIA CHANGES AGENTS.

ST. PETERSBURG—The ministerial bill, to be introduced in the Duma, provides that Russian financial agents with the exception of the agent at Paris shall be replaced by commercial representatives. In the case of the United States the agent will make his headquarters in New York instead of at Washington.

CECIL GREENFELL, M. P. RESIGNS. GADSDEN, Ala.—Cecil Greenfell, the London banker, re-elected chairman of the board of the Southern Steel & Iron Company, has resigned his seat in Parliament and will come here to take active charge of his interests, according to an unofficial announcement.

KAISER PROMOTES SECRETARY TO RANK OF GRAND ADMIRAL



(Photo copyrighted by the Topical Press.)

German Emperor receiving congratulations of his ministers and heads of army and navy in Berlin.

BERLIN—The Kaiser has just celebrated his birthday with the usual festivities, which have been attended by the princes and all the ministers and the members of the diplomatic corps. Among the birthday honors announced for the occasion is that of the promotion of the secretary of state for the navy, Admiral von Tirpitz, to the rank of grand admiral. This rank has been held hitherto by only two other subjects of

the Kaiser, his brother, Prince Henry, and Grand Admiral von Koster, president of the German Navy League. The promotion of Admiral von Tirpitz is a mark of the Kaiser's esteem and admiration for the way he has carried out his duties as secretary of state for naval affairs. The accompanying photograph shows the admiral in the act of saluting on his meeting with the Kaiser, who was attended by his principal officers, as he went his rounds on his birthday.

THREE UNIONISTS STAND FOR CAMBRIDGE VACANCY

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.) LONDON—The situation at Cambridge has developed into a three-cornered fight, three Unionists, as was lately pointed out, standing for the one vacancy. In all probability the official candidate, Sir Joseph Larmor, a member of St. Johns College, will be returned. He has, however, a more or less dangerous competitor in T. E. Page of the same college and a distinctly dangerous one in Harold Cox of Jesus.

The swearing in of members is practically completed. Mr. Chamberlain was one of the last to take the oath, a ceremony which was pursued with its usual monotony until the time came for Mr. Ginnell to meet the speaker. It is the habit, as soon as a member has signed the roll, for him to shake hands with the speaker. There was some curiosity to see what course Mr. Ginnell would

adopt after his last escapade. To the amusement of the House he settled the question by slipping out of the rank of advancing members and retiring the way he had come in, instead of pressing forward with his brother members to the speaker's presence.

Another parliamentary question is the position of Mr. Hazleton, who has been returned as Nationalist member for the divisions of North Galway and North Louth. In North Louth he defeated Mr. Healy, in North Galway he was returned unopposed. Since then a petition has been lodged against his return for North Louth, and on the result of this petition will depend his decision as to which constituency he will sit for. Meanwhile he can take the oath and sign the register for both constituencies. He may even take his seat and speak in the House, but is prevented from voting.

MR. TAFT'S ACTS CITED IN AUSTRIAN DEBATE ON NAVY

BUDAPEST—Vice-Admiral Montecuccoli, commander of the Austrian navy, defending the naval estimates before the Austrian delegation on Tuesday, and replying to speeches advocating Austro-Hungarian initiative in disarmament, said:

"President Taft with the same hand issued invitations to a disarmament conference and wrote a message to Congress urging the expenditure of millions in fortification of the Panama canal, above everything a work of peace, while at the same time negotiations were opened by the United States for the occupation of the Galapagos Islands."

The naval estimates as submitted in the delegations recently showed enormously increased credits for the army and navy. These large appropriations caused much public concern and opposition.

The admiral said that the monarchy desired peace, but Austria-Hungary had to live side by side with other states which were arming.

AMERICAN SALON TO OPEN IN PARIS

PARIS—The first salon of American artists in Paris will be opened by American Ambassador Bacon and M. Dujardin-Beaumetz under secretary of fine arts, on Thursday. One hundred and fifty works will be exhibited by 26 painters, sculptors and engravers, the selections having been made by the directing committee from the best work of the past year.

It is planned to make the salon an annual affair, with the idea of giving American art a distinctive place in France.

RUSSIAN RECTORS QUIT UNIVERSITY

ST. PETERSBURG—The rebellion against authority of the students at the University of St. Petersburg has become so serious that Prof. David D. Grima, the rector, and Prof. Ivan D. Aldreyev, the pro-rector, resigned on Tuesday.

The academic life throughout the empire is in a state of anarchy. In addition to St. Petersburg wholesale arrests of students have occurred at Kharkov, Moscow, Kiev and Warsaw. In most of the universities lectures are possible only under police protection.

HAGUE COURT MEETS TO TAKE UP BRITISH AND FRENCH DISPUTE

THE HAGUE—An international question of the right of asylum is involved in the dispute between Great Britain and France in the case of the law student Savarkar, which the permanent court of arbitration met on Tuesday to determine.

Savarkar, an Indian subject of Great Britain, was arrested on his arrival in London on March 13, 1910, charged with sedition, and ordered extradited to India for trial. When the vessel upon which he was being taken home stopped in Marseilles harbor, Savarkar crawled through a port-hole and swam ashore.

He was captured in Marseilles by the French police while running through the streets and calling out that he be taken before a magistrate. He was turned over to British detectives and taken on to Bombay for trial.

The French Socialists raised the question of whether the student was properly surrendered to the British officers after he had set foot on French soil and had appealed as best he could for refuge as a political prisoner.

The case caused so much controversy that the governments of Great Britain and France exchanged notes on the subject, and last fall decided to submit to The Hague tribunal this question: "Ought Vinayak Damodar Savarkar in conformity with the rules of international law, to be or not be surrendered by the government of his Britannic majesty to the government of the French republic?"

President Auguste Bernaert, Belgian minister of state, opened the court with a brief speech in which he congratulated the litigant nations upon the example which they set for the world in submitting the case to the international tribunal.

The other members of the court are G. von Savernin-Lohman, Austrian jurist; G. Gram, provincial governor of Norway; Louis Renault, legal expert of the French foreign office, and Lord Hamilton Desart, former solicitor of the English treasury. Prof. Andre Weiss, a writer on international law, represents France.

The French and British ministers were present as was Jonkheer Swinderen, the Netherlands minister of foreign affairs.

DISPUTES ACT SAVES PEOPLE OF CANADA MILLIONS IN MONEY

Ninety-One Strikes Averted Out of 100 Cases Taken Up—Both Sides Benefit by Measure.

OPERATION COSTS LESS THAN OTHERS

(Special to The Monitor.) OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian minister of labor, in presenting his report and estimates for the coming year, gave the figures which indicate the result of the industrial disputes act. It is only four years since this act was passed. During that time 100 industrial complications had come under its operation and as a result 91 strikes had been averted. Both the employers and employees had greatly benefited by the work of the boards of conciliation which had been appointed under the act to look into the situations presented.

McKenzie King, the minister, computed from averages supplied from department statistics that the prevention of these 91 strikes saved in money values over \$16,000,000 to the Dominion, as well as an inestimable amount of inconvenience and even suffering among the people.

In the hundred cases referred to the department 99,542 men were involved, and among those cases where the work went on undisturbed by "the dispute" (because of submitting their cases to the boards, and abiding by their decision) were saved totaling \$5,972,520. The profits on invested capital involved could be estimated at about \$600,000; value of continued production of commodities \$10,000,000, giving the total of over \$16,500,000.

It was noted that in all the cases where the "conciliation" arrangements were not accepted, and a strike resulted, the men finally returned to work on the terms which had been outlined by the board as the just settlement—or in some cases on terms not so favorable.

McKenzie King is the youngest member of the Canadian cabinet and his portfolio the second to last created by the government. This was in 1908—previously the labor department was administered, together with another, under one head.

In speaking before the Boston City Club, in January, 1910, Mr. King explained that the Canadian act differed from those of New Zealand or New South Wales "in the absence of any compulsory obligation on the part of either employer or employee to accept the findings of the board. The only element of compulsion is in the requirement that all differences shall be investigated."

Since that time the strike of the Grand Trunk employees has caused some discussion of the freedom to reject the decision of a board constituted in compliance with the act. Mr. King gave his opinion at the time, that the employees would object to compulsory acceptance of the board's decisions and as yet no modification has been made in the act to include such a ruling.

The operation of Canada's act has been found to cost less than the operation of some others—the figures are not yet presented for 1910 but in 1909 the figure was \$20,000 annually. The chairmen and members of boards and witnesses are paid and their traveling expenses supplied as well as the traveling expenses of departmental officers who may be called upon to attend the proceedings. Victoria (Australia), with one fourth of Canada's population, was spending \$375,000 in 1909 for similar work.

New Zealand claims her "compulsory" clauses make a more effective act, but the point of freedom of action in Canada has not been waived so far.

Mr. King says Canada's act has the great virtue of bringing the parties together before any trouble occurs "to excite animosities or bad feelings." "It allows the disputants to meet and talk over matters while they are in a fair frame of mind."

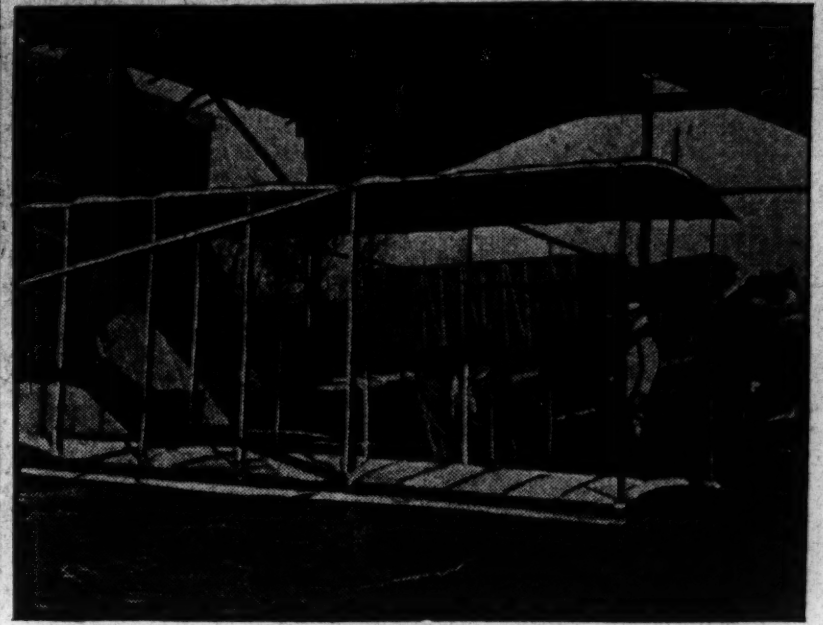
ITALIANS WILL NOT REDUCE THE COST OF FOOD

(Special to The Monitor.) ROME—The Chamber resumed the debate on the proposal of the Socialists and Republicans for the abolition of the duties on corn, sugar, and other necessities in order to modify the present excessive cost of food.

Replying to the various speakers, the premier, Signor Luzzatti, said it was the definite duty of the government to safeguard the equilibrium of the budget. At the same time, he intended to continue his policy of reducing the cost of the people's food, so far as the surplusage permitted. He also pointed out that some of the duties had already been diminished.

At the close of the debate, a vote was taken on the Socialist motion urging the government to take steps to reduce the cost of the necessities of life. The result was that the motion was rejected by a large majority.

HYERES AVIATION MEETING PROVES COMPLETE SUCCESS



(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)

Unpacking Mademoiselle Dubieu's Farman biplane, with Gnome engine, at Hyeres aviation meeting.

HYERES, France—The first two days of the aviation meeting here were a complete success. All three competitors on both days gave a splendid exhibition and satisfied in every respect the huge crowd that had assembled to witness their flights. Cloudless skies and windless weather contributed much to the comfort and pleasure of all concerned. The art of aviation is making great strides, and when one compares the

meeting at Hyeres last year, when one competitor failed even to leave the ground at all, with the great success of this year's meeting, with three competitors, including a lady, all fulfilling their respective flights, one cannot help feeling grateful to the brave pioneers who have made these things possible, and feel sure that this is only the very beginning of the far more wonderful achievements which will rapidly develop along these lines.

RACE OF PEOPLE FOUND WHO STILL USE STONE AXE

Dr. Lorentz Tells Royal Geographical Society of Expedition to New Guinea—Race of Papuans No Further Advanced Than Lake Dwellers.

(Special to The Monitor.) LONDON—Dr. H. A. Lorentz, the Dutch explorer, gave an interesting lecture before the Royal Geographical Society on "An Expedition to the Snow Mountains of New Guinea." The lecturer stated that this was his third expedition to New Guinea, and its chief object was to reach the Wilhelm peak of the Snow mountains. They did not reach the topmost point because at 13,000 feet they reached the snow, which they had previously imagined to be chalk, or some such substance, and were therefore unprepared to scale, but they managed to reach a height of 15,125 feet, and there they planted the flag of Holland.

Dr. Lorentz gave an interesting description of the interior of the island which he

said consisted of dense impenetrable forests of gigantic trees and tangled tropical undergrowth. Few flowers were seen, beyond an occasional orchid. After much traveling they reached a fertile valley where they came upon a race of Papuans, a people who seem to be living in the stone age, and who in the matter of civilization are no further advanced than the lake dwellers. Their arms were the bow, the spear, the club and the stone axe, the latter being used for hunting and chopping, and also for making canoes.

Dr. Lorentz remarked that the country was full of treasures for the zoologist, the botanist and the geologist. In his opinion it would yield fossils which would prove of incalculable value to scientific research.

TWELVE-INCH GUNS

(Special to The Monitor.) LONDON—Looking at a modern 12-inch gun the average man would probably think he had before him one of the stiffest and least flexible objects he was likely ever to come across. However, it appears that one of the drawbacks from which this large weapon suffers is a liability to bend; in fact, it would seem that it is never straight unless by accident. According to a recent writer a well-designed 12-inch gun of 50 calibres, in length droops at the muzzle, owing to its own weight, about an eighth of an inch, and in some cases, where the design is less satisfactory, even considerably more. Moreover, such a gun is very susceptible to differences of temperature; a cool wind impinging on one side or the sun shining down upon the upper portion will create inequalities of temperature, and the hotter

side expanding more than that which is cooler, a considerable bend in one direction or another may result. This effect may even be produced when, as is sometimes done for the sake of invisibility, the upper and under surfaces of the gun are painted different colors, one of which may absorb heat more readily than the other. Now when the gun is fired it tends to straighten out, much as a piece of rubber hose will uncoil when the water is turned on. But the gun is very elastic, in fact it is a good spring, capable of making, when deflected, from 130 to 140 vibrations in a second, so that when the gun is fired it not only straightens out but it is thrown into a state of rapid vibration. The result of all this is that no one can tell exactly which way the muzzle is likely to be pointing at the instant when the projectile takes its departure; and artillerymen are said to be anxious to procure a less flexible weapon.

Really the whole business of warfare is becoming so costly and complicated that it is to be hoped arbitration may soon become the generally accepted method of deciding international differences.

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ROME MEETS

(Special to The Monitor.) ROME—The first open meeting of the British Archeological School of Rome was held recently in the library of the school in the presence of the British ambassador, Sir Rennell Rodd, and a numerous assembly of archeologists. The director, Dr. Thomas Ashby, gave an interesting description of the excavations carried on by the government of Malta under his direction last June at Mandra and Hagiar Karm, the two great megalithic sanctuaries of the island. The results of the excavations he declared to be eminently satisfactory, and he remarked that the public spirit of the government of Malta in bearing the cost of the excavations was worthy of all praise. The assistant director, Mrs. Arthur Strong, then read a paper on the earliest drawings of the column of Trajan, which she had discovered in a private collection.

GARIBALDI TO HELP.

ROME—Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi, the last surviving son of the Italian hero, said on Tuesday that he was preparing an expedition of volunteers to aid an Albanian rising.

GERMAN PASTORS TO BE RECEIVED BY KING GEORGE

Deputation Is in London as Committee to Promote Friendship Between Great Britain and Germany.

BIBLE IS GIVEN TO EMPEROR WILLIAM

(Special to The Monitor.) LONDON—The work of the committee formed with the purpose of promoting friendship between Great Britain and Germany continues, and a small deputation of German pastors is at present in London in connection with the meeting organized by this committee. In 1908 a visit was paid to London by a number of German pastors who were received by his majesty, King Edward VII, and a return visit was paid by a number of English clergymen who likewise received a cordial welcome in Germany. An English deputation headed by J. A. Baker, M. P., paid a visit to German at a subsequent date when they were received by the German Emperor who was pleased to accept a Bible that was presented to him.

Two German pastors representing the deputation at present in England are to be received by his majesty at Buckingham palace when they will be introduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

VICTORIA MAKING RAPID HEADWAY

(Special to The Monitor.) MELBOURNE, Victoria—The growth of the population of the commonwealth of Australia is increasing steadily. The population on Sept. 30 last was 4,461,454, the increase during the quarter amounting to 29,659. The most progressive of all the states was Victoria, showing an increase of 13,529 inhabitants. In New South Wales, the increase was 5287; in Queensland, 4931; in southern Australia, 3272; and in Western Australia, 2882. The present population of New South Wales is 1,643,284, and of Victoria 308,708.

TROOPS TO ATTEND THE CORONATION

(Special to The Monitor.) GEORGE TOWN, British Guiana—A letter has been received by Sir Frederick Hodgson, the governor, from the secretary of state for the colonies, in which it is proposed that a small detachment of the military forces of the colony should be present at the coronation. The proposal was met with the heartiest approval and the Legislature will be asked to vote a sum of money to cover the traveling expenses of the detachment which will, it is expected, consist of 12 men, six representing the military and six the volunteers.

The Monitor

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A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

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is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, other characters or unusual things (price not available). Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

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THE HOME FORUM

BYGONE DAYS IN INDIA

SIR ALEXANDER LAWRENCE, who is engaged upon a life of his famous grandfather, recently gave an interesting discourse about Lord Lawrence and his two brothers, Sir Henry and Sir George, before the Irish Literary Society, in London, and illustrated his address by some striking family anecdotes. The three heroes of the Sikh and Afghan wars and Indian mutiny were brought up at Clifton, and educated at Foyle College, Londonderry, until the age of 16, when they went out to India, one after the other. Years later, when Henry and John met at Lahore after their fortunes were made, and they were telling over their school days, it occurred to them to send a present of money to two of the

Foyle College nabobs whom they knew to be badly paid. They wrote to their brother George, and between them they sent £160. Several months elapsed before a tear-blotted letter of gratitude reached them from the two old men; this letter, which was full of pride at the success of their former pupils, ended thus: "We have searched the old college map in vain for Lahore and the Punjab from which places you date your letter."

Sir Alexander Lawrence told the following anecdote to illustrate the brotherly feeling that existed between the three, more especially between George and Henry. George Lawrence, who had been carried off by the Afghans and detained as a hostage until Pollock forced Dost Muhammad to come to terms with the British, was sent to Pollock by the Afghan chief to explain the concessions he was prepared to make. As these did not satisfy Pollock it became evident that George would have to return to his long captivity. Henry Lawrence, who was one of the leading officers in Pollock's Horse, thereupon volunteered to take his brother's place, but George refused, and on his return to the Afghan camp was greeted with general astonishment.

"Did you not expect me to keep my parole?" he asked. "Of course not," was the reply. "Would you not have done so yourselves?" "Return after an

unsuccessful parley with the enemy—what do you take us for?"

One of the Afghans who had accompanied George remarked that the English were strangely cold-blooded. "Only imagine," said he, "he met his brother there, and all they did was to shake hands and exchange a few commonplaces." To which George made the following retort: "Should you call it a commonplace if your brother offered to take your place with his country's enemies as my brother did in that talk?"

Habillments and High Thinking

ONE of the most amusing incidents described in connection with the group of notabilities of which Dr. Samuel Johnson was the admired center is the following, which the Rev. Thomas Percy has related and which is now repeated by F. Frankfort Moore in his "Life of Oliver Goldsmith." Percy relates how, on his calling for Johnson at his rooms in Inner Temple lane, he found him engaged in making an elaborate toilet, such as one might hardly imagine the occasion demanded. Seeing him in a suit of new clothes and with everything about him so perfectly dissimilar from his usual habits and appearances ("Clean linen, sir, I have no passion for it," Johnson admitted in later years), he could not help asking what was the cause of this singular transformation. "Why, sir," said Johnson, "I hear that Goldsmith, who is a very great sinner, justifies his disregard of cleanliness and decency by quoting my practice, and I am desirous this night of showing him a better example." Another story is found in the appendix to Mr. Moore's volume; Johnson's admirable reply to a general denunciation of fine clothes: "Oh," exclaimed Johnson, "let us not be found, when our Master calls us, ripping the lace off our waistcoats, but the spirit of contention from our souls and tongues. . . . Alas, sir! a man who cannot get to heaven in a green coat will not find his way thither the sooner in a gray one."—Buffalo Commercial.

History of a Flower

A Standard

A young couple newly married had just moved into the house next door and through an open window Mrs. Bonnamy, screened from view behind the curtain of her own window, was watching the young wife at work straightening things in the sitting room.

"Good!" she exclaimed, turning away at last. "That girl has been properly trained. She'll do."

"What have you found out about her?" asked Mr. Bonnamy.

"I've found out that she knows how to use a broom."

"How does she use it?"

"Every three or four strokes she makes with it she turns it in her hand."

"Why does she do that?"

"It's just like a man to ask that question. She does it to keep the broom from getting lopsided. Wears it out evenly; lasts twice as long, don't you see?"

"Why, I didn't know—"

"No, of course you didn't. Neither do half the women!" said Mrs. Bonnamy.—Youths Companion.

Woman's Orchestra

Los Angeles has what probably is the largest woman's orchestra in the country—50 players, under Harley Hamilton. And all the orchestral instruments are represented. This organization has been under the same director for 10 or 12 years and achieves enviable results.—Musical America.

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Australian Poets of Twenty Years Ago

DOUGLAS SLADEN gave an interesting address on Australian poetry at a recent meeting of the Poetry Society in London, in the course of which he said that 20 years ago when he lived in Australia, the most popular poet out there was Adam Lindsay Gordon. He was a relative of General Gordon, the hero of Khartum, and was a real bushman. Other men who wrote about the bush were merely journalists who thought the bush made good "copy," and the bushmen retaliated by ignoring all of them except Gordon, and the authors of three songs; one of these was Tom Browne, better known as Rolf Boldrewood, author of "Robbery Under Arms," but Mr. Gordon was the general favorite, and many a bushman could repeat his bush and horse poems by heart. In Mr. Sladen's opinion, Gordon's "Ride from the Wreck" which was rather in the style of "How they Brought the Good News from Ghent," was far superior to it, inasmuch as Browning did not know a horse from a cow, and Gordon did. Gordon's other most popular poem, "How We Beat the Favorite," was English, not Australian. Gordon was the poet of the old Australian school, and he owed his popularity in a great measure to his Burns-like gift of coining proverbs.

Caxton's Ryal Booke

Caxton's "The Ryal (or Royal) Booke (or Book) for a King," printed at Westminster, 1487-8, is an excessively rare Caxton production. This copy is defective, as 11 leaves are apparently facsimile, and five are mended, so it will be sold not subject to return. Only five perfect copies are known, and one fetched £225 in 1902. There are also other of Caxton's books in an unique volume of five productions which was discovered in an old manor house in the north. The contents of this volume are "The Mirrour of the Worlde," 1481; "Dietes or Sayings of the Philosophers," "Cato on Old Age," 1481; "Cicero de Amicitia," 1481, and "The Boke named Cordiale, or the Fewer Last Things," 1479.—London Globe.

Conservation East and West



GRAND CANYON, COLORADO RIVER, ARIZONA. Now a national reserve, securing this wonder from any possible vandalism.

THIS is one of the series of forest service photographs issued by the government and intended to illustrate articles on forestry and forest products and their best use. These photographs are sent out to any who care to use them in the propaganda for right conservation of the national resources, whether as to their practical use or their beauty. The view here shows the grand canyon of the Colorado river in the northern part of Arizona. The outlook is from the South river. That this, one of the marvelous natural features of our country, has now been added to the list of remarkable

public reserves is a cause for much satisfaction.

The endeavor to create a reserve of the White mountains of New Hampshire is in line with the public spirit which prompted the purchase of the Grand canyon. Indeed to keep the White mountains as a forest preserve is of a far more than picturesque interest. The mighty fastnesses shorn of their clothing of green would indeed lose their beauty and power to draw the people for rest and refreshment, but the depletion of the watercourses were the even sorer result.

The Note Book

THERE is a good deal of fun over the so-called "suffrage" costumes which are on exhibition at a certain show of new styles in Boston. The tailor points with pride when one looks over his display of costumes to the suffrage suit that has an unmistakable V cut into the revers. Where is usually a single V at the point where collar joins the lapel of the coat is now a double V. But the amusing part of this little symbol of modernism for the feminine insurgent against masculine tyranny is here: though while looked at by the wearer of the coat the figure is plainly enough a W, seen from the observer's standpoint it is a capital M. In other words, W and M are but different views of the same sign. If the W on her coat stands for woman most certainly it also stands for man. Indeed, mildly cannot cry, "Justice to woman" without including her menfolk in her plea. The old phrase declares that "mān embraces woman," but today we are turning attention to the fact that on the contrary woman spells herself and man. Perhaps some day woman may be held to be the actual better name for the race.

Marketing in Paris

Describing the Paris markets, a writer in the London Times says: The buyers are as quick and shrewd as the sellers, but in spite of the fact that both have their heart in their work, they always find time for a joke or a facetious remark. I tried to equal the rapidity of decision and choice of my French friend, but at first whenever I went to any stall alone I used to find a whole rabbit in my basket instead of a half one, or one mackerel instead of two. If I mentioned once an article of food, and could not say quickly enough how much I wanted, the merchant would decide for me. In a flash the goods were in my basket with "C'est ça, ma petite" or "Voilà, ma belle," and he had passed on to the next customer before I had realized what I had bought.

Both men and women call out their wares incessantly; they only interrupt themselves for a remark here and there as they hand their customers change.

An ordinary railway engine is equal in strength to 900 horses.—Chicago Journal.

Ready for the Rosy Times

In the meadows and the vales the music is a-hummin': Ready for the rosy times! Knew they were a-comin'! Saw 'em far away, In the crimson land o' May.— Heard the music ringin' from the bells of Far Away.

Ready for the rosy times. . . . How the heart is blazin'! Old-time songs an' dreams again—in the fire gain', Love—he knows the way To make the winter May. For he heard the music ringin' from the bells of Far Away.

Ready for the rosy times. . . . Let the glad bells ring 'em. While within their thrillin' hearts sweet the children sing 'em. Smilin' Love today Gives Winter dreams of May. For he heard the music ringin' from the bells of Far Away.

Mirrors Reflect the Street

In continental towns one frequently sees a mirror at the side of a window so placed that people in the room may see reflected therein the view up or down the street. In some bygone periods of English street architecture it was customary to bay almost all the windows at least enough to enable the occupants of the houses to look along the streets.—Craftsman.

A HIGHER CONCEPT OF BUSINESS

IT is sometimes asked whether Christian Science can really be applied to the problems of the business world. Those who have proved how the present help of God awaits them at every moment and in every act of their human experience may smile at this question, but for those who have not yet awakened to such a present knowledge of God, thought needs to be led gently upward to the higher concepts.

What are the cardinal virtues which business men demand of their employees? These are accuracy, order, despatch and honesty. Ability is over and above these, sometimes, but at least these four qualities must mark the man who is successful in the humblest of service in the great world of business.

Now Christian Science teaches that the real secret of right living is to let the Mind which was in Christ rule, rather than the mortal or personal mind of which human beings seem to be possessed. The way to let God govern us is first of all to begin to believe in God. Many persons in this busy world need to stop and question themselves long before they can clearly decide whether they do believe in God. Often the honest self-questioner has to admit that he does not. To him, then, Christian Science says, You are in the position of the child who does not believe in the multiplication table. He does not believe it because he knows nothing about it and has never tested it. Now, then, you can

only begin to believe in God as you seek to know something of Him. Those who do know Him tell you certain things about Him. Can you not accept these statements at least tentatively and act upon them as the child begins to experiment with arithmetical relations? Then if you find the things told you about God do work out some simple problem for you, you may gain belief or faith to go higher.

Let the business man, then, begin to act and to strive to govern his thinking as if what is said to him about God were true. Let him see that a divine and perfect Mind must be perfect, must possess every good attribute and ability; let him assume that he is the child of this perfect Mind with the right to use that Mind, or rather to be used by it, without let or hindrance from the human counterfeit mind. Let him see that the Mind that is God must be accurate; that he, reflecting the perfect Mind, has a right to work accurately. If the Mind that is God is orderly—and creative might means law and order—then the child of the perfect Mind can reflect order. If the one Mind moves without inertia or impediment, since Mind is perfect, then it must act swiftly and freely, there must be despatch; and the child of God, reflecting Him, reflects this swift action.

Honesty is so necessary a virtue, seemingly, that it is almost an insult to ask any man if he has it; yet there are many little ways in which most people skirt the edge of deceit, of dishonesty, of injustice. They fail to give the full due to another, they are disingenuous in petty ways that seem not to count. Perfect Mind is, however, perfect honor. God has nothing to conceal, has no selfish motives that are necessary to hide, and has no reason for appearing at any moment other than He is. Therefore the child of God has the freedom to be perfectly honest, to express nothing but absolute truth and loyalty at any moment to any person for any reason whatsoever.

The man who will begin his day with

Not more of light I ask, O Lord, But eyes to see what is; Not sweeter songs, but power to hear The present melodies.

Not greater strength, but how to use The power that I possess; Not more of love, but still to turn A frown to a caress.

Not more of joy, but power to feel Its kindling presence near; To give to others all I have Of courage and of cheer.

Give me all fears to dominate All joys to know; To be the friend I wish to be, To speak the truth I know. —Florence Holbrook.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

A Modest Youth

Charley, youngest son of President Taft, is a real American boy who consistently refuses to take advantage of the fact that his father is President.

At a party in Washington recently Charley Taft was placed at a table beside a girl of his own age, who had not learned his name and failed to recognize him. They got on extremely well together. As the acquaintance progressed to a point where names seemed desirable the girl asked:

"What is your name?"

"Charley," laconically replied her escort. Still somewhat at a loss to place the pleasant-faced boy, she put another question:

"Where do you live?"

"On Pennsylvania avenue," was the answer.

This did not satisfy, and the girl followed it by another:

"What does your father do?"

"Oh, he is a political officeholder here," was the answer.

It was from the hostess that the girl learned her partner's last name and that he lived at the White House.—Human Life.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What animal?

ANSWER TO BEHEADINGS.

1, pink-ink; 2, chair-hair; 3, shoe-hoe; 4, mice-ice.

Love's secret is to be always doing things for God, and not mind because they are such very little ones.—The Standard.

Bennie Boy and the Multiplication Table

Bennie Boy is the hero of a funny story in the American Magazine. He is going to school for the first time and finds things very strange. For instance, SIX spelled six on Monday and LIX spelled 59 on Tuesday. Can anybody find anything stranger than that? So when on Wednesday teacher asked what F I X spelled Bennie Boy kept very silent indeed. For all he knew FIX might kick up its heels and ask to be called Constantinople, especially if a little boy felt like calling it "fix."

A Modern Idea

'Twas one of those long winter eves When mamma turned the Bible leaves. The story of the flood she told, To little Lucien, three years old.

He looked upon the favored craft, He studied it before and aft; Then he said with words long drawn, "Don't the ark have any smokestack on?"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, February 15, 1911.

After "The Boss," What?

It is quite probable that neither Senator Owen nor any one of those who heard him at the dinner of the Economic Club in this city on Monday night is altogether prepared to say that the reform machinery that has been set going in Oregon, or those who have been put in charge of it, will or can, of themselves, work out to a satisfactory solution of the problem of good government. Senator Owen is authority for the statement that the Oregon system, so called, has put the political machine and the political boss out of business; that it has ended private profit from public business; that it has ended corrupt practices in elections and in the Legislature. There is no difference of opinion in Oregon as to the desirability of these reforms or as to the most effectual method of carrying them out and making them permanent.

Oregon is cherishing no illusions in regard to this matter, if we may judge from the opinions expressed by some of the thinking men of the state with reference to the utility of reform legislation. There, as elsewhere, the fact is becoming pretty generally recognized that reform by law is possible only to the degree in which the law reflects the moral sense of the people whom it is intended to affect. In Oregon public sentiment has for a long time been running strongly toward a general overturning of the old political system. The result has been the establishment of a new one. The old political machine has had to give place to a new installation; political bossism has had to give place to leadership.

The start made has been an excellent one. It promises much better things not only for Oregon, but for the whole country. The future of the so-called Oregon system, however, lies not with the law, not with the reform machinery, nor even with those who may be placed in charge of the apparatus. It lies with the public. Where the success of any system is desired or desirable there must be organization; where there is organization there must be leadership. It is for the people of Oregon to say upon how high a plane this organization and this leadership shall be placed. They have it in their power to make the successor of the boss a representative citizen and to fix a standard for his leadership. If reform in political methods is to work out right, after the boss must come the dictatorship of the people.

With the Republican President and the Democratic speaker urging world-wide reciprocity from the same platform, can any one doubt the greatness of this republic?

Sons of Rich Men

It is at once a delicate and a dangerous thing to make sweeping assertions in relation to any particular class. Much has been said, for instance, with regard to the alleged failure of the rich man's son to rise to the full measure of his opportunities, and there has been no end of moralizing on the theme. Yet in the professional, business and public life of the country today rich men's sons hold their own with the sons of men who were not rich, with the sons of men who were poor. Occasional lapses and failures have been exaggerated and magnified.

It seems to be an immutable law that we must all make a satisfactory return upon the talents placed in our keeping. Those who have become possessed of special privileges must not neglect or misuse them. The rich man's son is born with responsibilities as well as with advantages. Because he has been given much his fellow men expect much of him. When he falls short of their reasonable expectation the disappointment is great.

The opportunities which the times present to those who may give freely of their service to the public welfare are many. The rich young man is relieved by reason of his financial independence of obligations which frequently compel the poor young man to devote his time exclusively to his personal affairs. But the wealthy one is not thereby relieved of any of his obligations of citizenship. Rather are they increased. He can, if he will, not only perform the part which belongs to him individually, but he is in a position, also, to take on some of the obligations which his less fortunate brother finds it impossible to assume. Not the least of these is, perhaps, the obligation of leadership.

If society is disposed to treat harshly the rich man's son who proves false to his obligations, it is, nevertheless, ready to applaud the rich man's son who is conscious of his civic duty and rises to its performance. Society is not unjust in its demands. It is exacting in its claims upon all, but it does not impose more upon the individual than he is given strength to bear. It measures men, too, according to their opportunity, and it is seldom better pleased than when the young man who has been endowed beyond his fellows with fortune or with talent proves worthy of his great gifts.

BERLIN credits the most important explorations for data of centuries ago to the energies of the west.

Bananas and Nicaragua

Nicaragua is once more a "seat of war," but, happily for the republic, neither national nor international complications are likely to follow. Nicaragua, having recently assumed a more normal appearance, may even profit by the rivalry which has arisen between the foreign companies which attend to the exportation of bananas, and the commercial incident points toward a new stage in Nicaraguan development. For New Orleans and Baltimore are of the opinion that when the price of bananas jumps from 32 cents to 48 cents a bunch the natives must get some benefit, especially as the advance is due to energetic competition. Other importing centers, New York, Mobile, Galveston, Houston, are also much interested in the Nicaraguan banana situation.

Some of the Central American countries have been exploited to a considerable extent by American capitalists who have seen in the banana something for which there is an ever increasing demand in the United States. That the largest fruit company gave up the Nicaraguan field was due to a number of causes, chiefly lack of

communication facilities with the interior. But New Orleans and Baltimore companies appear to have found satisfaction in furthering banana cultivation, and that there is little community of interest between them is evident from the competition and the higher quotations now in evidence.

Whatever may be the result of this Nicaraguan "banana war," if a satisfactory guarantee can be given that investments are secure American capital will not be slow to help in developing the country. Internal disturbances certainly did not conduce toward favorable impressions. The inaccessibility of the interior, as has been said, prevented satisfactory handling of exports. Lack of railroads in Nicaragua impelled the principal fruit handlers to go to Guatemala, where railroad development has progressed favorably.

Under normal conditions the Nicaraguans will probably realize that their country is especially well suited for agricultural development, and that something further should be done toward railroad construction. Plenty of foreign money is available for placing the republic on a paying basis. Throughout the tropics the banana has proved to be a valuable money maker, and it is by no means the only product suitable for exportation. But the Nicaraguans must learn to distinguish between the waste of revolutions and the good that peace can bring to them. The banana trade may be an inconsequential factor in world affairs, but it may yet teach Nicaraguans the wisdom of keeping on good terms among themselves and their neighbors.

To the credit of Toronto: It is doing the right thing by its school children.

Lights for All Vehicles

With the increase in traffic on highways arguments grow stronger for a law requiring all vehicles to carry lights from one hour after sunset to an hour before sunrise. To some persons a statutory provision imposing such a requirement may seem unnecessary, but to others it appeals as an urgent public safety measure, fair to all. Greater pressure for such a law is noted every year, and opposition to the legislation called for is apparently diminishing in the same degree.

One of the points brought out at a recent legislative committee hearing on these measures in Massachusetts was the fact that many farmers already carry lights on their wagons at night for their own protection. This indicates that automobilists are not the only persons who understand that a vehicle whose whereabouts may be clouded by darkness is an uncertain thing to drive on a public highway. The only firm objection to the proposed law is said to come from the market gardeners, who claim to see in it an unnecessary burden. They assert that the lights would be extinguished when farmers traveled over rough roads. Whether this reason is applicable to vehicles in the larger sense will probably enter into any action taken by the Legislature in regard to lights on vehicles.

Doubtless it would be possible to overcome the difficulty on which the market gardeners are said to base their opposition, thus enabling these men to see that the law is intended for the protection of the farmer as well as the automobilist. There seems to be good reason for saying that public safety would be promoted by a law requiring lights on all vehicles that travel on streets and highways.

AND why shouldn't Mexico want to be in on the American reciprocity plan?

PLANS for the transformation of Bird island at Buffalo, N. Y., are refreshingly indicative of how that city views the importance of public recreation places, and of how excursion craft may help to pay for them. If this great undertaking is completed in the way contemplated, the Queen city of the lakes will have one of the most attractive out-of-doors parks in the world, the appearance of her entire waterfront will be vastly improved, and her pleasure-seekers will experience much satisfaction. Such opportunities for civic betterment are far from numerous, and this project, having passed the speculative stage, holds promise that the citizens of Buffalo will stamp it with their approval. Their verdict will be conclusive, for the details of the plan have been worked out and approved by the representatives of the city, the federal government and the business men's association that is engineering the proposition.

In a way Buffalo has a better opportunity than many beautiful American cities that are located beside waterways, for Bird island lies near the mainland, and the property could be acquired at slight expense by cession from the state and national governments. The building of a broad, well-made thoroughfare to the Bird-island pier would round out the work and mean increased land values in the West End of the city. Further than that, the federal government intends to erect an artistic drawbridge over the harbor, thus giving the finishing touch to an attractive, composite picture.

It is unlikely that the Buffalo plan will meet with decisive opposition, for the reason that the undertaking promises to be an excellent investment. By providing ample dockage facilities for excursion craft, the cost of the project, approximately hundreds of thousands of dollars, could be offset, apparently, in a few decades. What appears highly significant, then, is the provision in the plan for the construction of a small lock between Bird-island pier and Squaw island, so that little motor craft would be independent of the mammoth lock at Amherst street. Not many years ago motor boats were regarded generally as an experiment. Now they unquestionably predominate along every important American waterfront. These ordinarily diminutive craft may play a leading part in defraying the expense of Buffalo's hoped-for island park. The makers of the Buffalo plan necessarily extended their recognition. It is not difficult to foresee that the motor boats must be considered in plans for waterfront improvements anywhere.

If the reported timber trust holds on to what it has it will at least be free from the charge that it is not conserving one of the most valuable resources of the country.

LIBRARY catalogues vouch for the fact that Lord Morley had every right to speak authoritatively on "language and literature."

PORTUGAL believes that what is worth having is worth waiting for, even if the wait is somewhat prolonged.

Waterfronts and Motor Boats

Advices from Rome indicate that emigration to the western hemisphere is adding greatly to the collective wealth of Italy. Statistics compiled there give \$250,000,000 as the approximate amount sent back or carried to that country by its native-born citizens who locate temporarily in North America and South America. Another development noted is that in the last five years there has been a lessening tendency to forsake the mother land permanently when seeking fortunes abroad. Evidence accumulates that the Italians come to the United States, Canada, Central and South America usually in order to secure the competencies their own country does not offer and then return to the sunny land where small expenditures spell plenty.

People in America noted long ago that comparatively few Italians took the oath of allegiance to the United States government. It is doubtful, however, whether Americans in general have given much thought to this phase of the immigration situation. Yet the inflow of Italians is greater each year. Some of these people stay one year and others five years, while still others make the United States the country of their adoption. But, while facts and figures tell a story of American contributions toward Italy's increasing welfare, there are excellent reasons to suppose that much of the gold that is thus poured into that nation's coffers comes from the republics below the equator. More than 40 per cent of the Italians in South America return to their native land every year.

The nation on whose territory world history has been written often cannot, therefore, view emigration unfavorably. Emigration offers Italy too pleasant a prospect to allow any misgivings on that score. The people who find substantial reward for their diligence in North and South America take back to the Latin kingdom ideas, indigenous to a newer civilization, but which may be transplanted and worked out in Europe with good results. It may not be that popular approval in America will be manifested generally for this systematic coming and going of Italy's people for the sole purpose, apparently, of getting from the western countries what is difficult to obtain at home. Still, in return, the United States, Canada and Central and South America have the benefit of the inexpensive labor these Italian visitors are so anxious to supply, even if American money is deposited largely across the ocean through banks and postal orders, instead of being kept in circulation on this side of the Atlantic by the 4,250,000-odd Italians in the western hemisphere. So long as that labor is in demand, the present situation seems bound to continue.

A significant fact also is that Italy's numerical size remains almost stationary while emigration is building up her per capita wealth. The country which originally gave the world Christopher Columbus is exacting tribute from the lands where he sought fame and riches. As long as the United States and other western nations view this prospect without anxiety, it is probable that Italy will entertain no depressing thoughts about an emigration that to her spells nothing but prosperity.

With Roosevelt and Barnes side partners at the banquet board, the New York Republican Club dinner epitomized harmony.

THERE is no question that an erroneous impression regarding the state of Arkansas has prevailed for years. There is little doubt that an erroneous impression of the state of Arkansas is prevalent in many quarters today. Popular belief about Arkansas, however, is founded mostly upon conditions that existed in the state two generations ago. The Arkansas of today is not the Arkansas of the civil war period; it is not even the Arkansas of twenty years ago. It has been keeping pace for the last ten years, at all events, with the great Southwest, and it is giving promise of greater progress at present than at any previous period in its history. The reason for this is that its resources are becoming better known. The extent and character of these resources, as they are presented by Agricultural Commissioner Phillips, will prove surprising to those who have been content heretofore with a mere superficial knowledge of the state.

Some of the figures are impressive. For example, Arkansas produced last year \$200,000,000 worth of agricultural products. The state's cut of lumber was worth a like sum. In its fertile and beautiful valleys are over 10,000,000 bearing apple trees and 5,000,000 bearing Elberta peach trees. Arkansas contributes largely toward the strawberry supply of the northern markets from the 50,000 acres devoted to strawberry cultivation. Everything that grows within the borders of the country thrives in Arkansas. Its agricultural resources alone would make it a prosperous and wealthy commonwealth.

But Arkansas is also one of the great mineral states of the Union. Its mineral lands have an aggregate area of over 7,000,000 acres. Of this over 6,400,000 are underlaid with coal. Arkansas coal is specified by the government for use in the navy. The state also has bauxite and kaolin mines; it has immense slate fields, magnificent marble quarries, great beds of cement and chalk. Moreover, there are no less than forty zinc mines in the state, while there are ten lead mines. There are rich deposits of fuller's earth, and in Pike county there is a diamond mine in actual operation.

Industries of other kinds are not very fully developed, and yet Arkansas has a large number of prosperous manufacturing concerns. It is a famous cotton state. It is well watered. It is well wooded. It has six institutions of higher education besides a state university. In the coming southern commercial congress in Atlanta, Ga., these facts will be brought out, with many others equally interesting and important about a state that needs only to be better known to be more thickly populated. Arkansas certainly has a basis upon which to found a useful bureau of publicity.

UNTIL specific reasons are advanced why Great Britain should wish to part with Gambia, it may be well to continue to think of that part of west Africa as one of the British overseas possessions.

IN PLANNING the finest fraternal home in the West, the native sons of California apparently have time to give their attention to other things besides the coming exposition.

SINCE it is proposed that standard barrels be provided for apples, would it not be well to be sure that standard apples go into the barrels?

Emigration Helping Italy

Resources of Arkansas